ZWEYBRÜCKEN IN COMMAND

The Reichsarmee in the Campaign of 1758

From Reason to Revolution 1721-1815

No.39

NEIL COGSWELL

Zweybrücken in Command

The Reichsarmee in the Campaign of 1758

Translated and Edited, with additional materials
by Neil Cogswell

Helion & Company

Helion & Company Limited
Unit 8 Amherst Business Centre
Budbrooke Road
Warwick
CV34 5WE
England
Tel. 01926 499619
Email: info@helion.co.uk
Website: www.helion.co.uk
Twitter: @helionbooks
Visit our blog at http://blog.helion.co.uk/

Published by Helion & Company 2019
Designed, typeset and eBook conversion by Mach 3 Solutions Ltd (www.mach3solutions.co.uk)
Cover designed by Paul Hewitt, Battlefield Design (www.battlefield-design.co.uk)
Printed by Henry Ling Limited, Dorchester, Dorset

English translation and commentary © Neil Cogswell 2019, incorporating material previously published by Gralene Books as *1758 Zweybrücken in Command (1998) and 1757-1759 "My Dear St Paul"* (1997).

Cover: Friedrich Michael von Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld, portrait by Georges Desmarées (Public Domain)

Every reasonable effort has been made to trace copyright holders and to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. The author and publisher apologise for any errors or omissions in this work, and would be grateful if notified of any corrections that should be incorporated in future reprints or editions of this book.

eISBN 978-1-804510-79-7

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data.
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the express written consent of Helion & Company Limited.

For details of other military history titles published by Helion & Company Limited, contact the above address, or visit our website: http://www.helion.co.uk

We always welcome receiving book proposals from prospective authors.

Respectfully dedicated to the memory of
His Most Serene Highness
Friedrich Michael Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybücken
and
the officers and soldiers who served with him in
The Speedy Army of Execution of The Holy Roman Empire

Contents

Editorial Notes and Acknowledgements vi
Historical Introduction ix

Journal of the Army 13

Appendices
I My dear St Paul – Letters from the Comte de Boisgelin to Horace St Paul in 1758 92
II Nominal Contributions of the various Circles to The Army of Execution of the Holy Roman Empire (according to the mobilisation of 1757) 100
III Strength Returns for the Various Contingents Serving in the Reichsarmee during May 1758 102
IV List of the General Officers of the Reichsarmee under the command of Field Marshal the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken during 1758 104
V A Partial List of the Field Officers Serving in the Reichsarmee during the Campaign of 1758 106
VI List of General Officers serving with the Imperial and Royal troops in the Combined Army during the Campaign of 1758 108
VII A Partial List of the Field Officers serving with the Imperial and Royal Troops in the Combined Army during the Campaign of 1758 110
VIII Strength Returns for the Imperial and Royal Army Corps at Laun, May 1758 112
IX Distribution of the Artillery amongst the Infantry of the Imperial and Royal Army and that of the Empire in the Combined Army during 1758 under the Command of General-Field-Marshal-in-Chief Prinz Friedrich von Pfalz-Zweybrücken 114
X Capitulation of the Fortress of Sonnenstein made in the names of Lieutenant-General Graf Macquire on the one hand and the Commandant, Colonel von Grape, on the other, 5 September 1758 117
XI Dispersal of the Reichsarmee, and Imperial and Royal forces attached thereto, into winter quarters 1758 119
XII Army of the King of Prussia in Saxony at the Beginning of 1758 under the Command of Prinz Heinrich 122
XIII Uniforms and Standards of the Reichsarmee in 1758 124

Editorial Notes and Acknowledgements

This document is based on a manuscript conserved at the Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre, Vincennes (France), marked M.R. 228. The French original was found by Juan L Sanchez Martin, who published a serialised earlier version of this work in 'Researching the Lace Wars' and 'Research and Dragona'. This version takes advantage of familiarisation with the work of Artur Brabant to correct many of the spellings of proper names.

The author of the original document is not identified. From his knowledge of events, he appears to have been attached to the headquarters of the army. In respect of rank, the writing suggests that he would almost certainly have been of junior, or even civilian, status. The script is clear and well rounded. As occasion presents itself, the author speaks with praise of the exploits of the contingents from the Lower Rhine District, which included the Palatinate from which the commander of the army drew his title; it is reasonable to suppose that the author also came from that Circle.

The text appears to have been written within a few days of the events described. However, the very clarity of the writing, and the absence of corrections, makes it at least probable that it was transcribed from a contemporary diary some time later. Martin Lange has pointed out that the very clear script would be consistent with the document being a copy made by a clerk. Indeed, in the work by Oskar Beczel on the Army of the Palatinate, another copy, which is probably the original, is noted in the Bavarian War Archives 'Handschrift Sammlung IV m, Siebenjahrige Krieg Nummer 10'.

The Journal has the flavour of an official record of the campaign. It contains no personal details and makes no comment on the political and supply problems that disrupted the operations. The writing concentrates on the Reichsarmee, referred to in the text as the Army of the Empire or Army of Execution, although it does full justice to the Hungarian and Croatian light troops, who played such a full part in the fighting. There are some surprising omissions. For example, during November, the writer makes no mention of the attack upon Dresden by their allies, the Imperial and Royal Army of *Feldmarschall* Daun. That movement by the Austrian army was closely integrated with the operations of the Reichsarmee. The operations of the Prussian army are only sketched and those reports are

sometimes erroneous – possibly as a result of misinformation spread by the Prussians. The important point here is that the author is reporting on a daily basis about what he thought was going on; the work shows no evidence of being contaminated by historical hindsight. The Journal is also silent on the great difficulties of supply suffered by the Reichsarmee, aside from the almost unbelievable complexity of that chain. The Reichsarmee saw itself as bringing relief to the sufferings of Saxony and so did everything possible to alleviate the suffering of its people; by contrast, their Prussian opponents regarded it as a source of plunder while the French and even the Austrian armies operating there placed their own needs above those of the Saxon people. The reader seeking a full historical appreciation of the campaign, is recommended to study the account by Artur Brabant of which an English language translation is now available for the first time as *1758: The Campaign for the Liberation of Saxony* (published by LTR Verlag, Haidbarg 4d, D-21244 Büchholz, Germany).

In the original, the author used a variety of spellings for proper names and often several variations of the same name. In this translation, I have attempted to make the spelling consistent with that in the Brabant work noted above; the register of proper names in that volume will be of assistance in locating who is who and what is where. This has involved some significant changes since the diarist originally used French, rather than German, names. Thus, the Prince Palatine de Deuxponts, has become the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken in this translation. In the case of junior officers, where more than one spelling has been used, and I have not been able to identify the correct spelling, I have adopted the later spelling of the author in the presumption that, where early spelling may have been phonetic, later versions may have been based on more information. Although every effort has been made to maintain both the flavour and the sense of the original, I have judged it appropriate to modify a lot of the original punctuation.

Those readers who have been following the account of the Seven Years War by Horace St Paul may like to note that his good friend *Colonel* the Comte de Boisgelin acted as French liaison officer with the Reichsarmee in 1758. As an Appendix, I include here some letters he wrote to St Paul who was serving with the army of *Feldmarschall* Daun. These letters touch on personalities, professional jealousies, and issues of health and recreation as well as commenting on the ongoing operations. Being a Frenchman, Boisgelin also comments on the operations of the French armies on the Rhine so providing a link across the whole theatre of operations. In this age of instant communication, the time delays involved in this correspondence may also be deserving of notice.

The original document apparently included a folio of 69 plates. These are missing from the Vincennes copy; it is at least possible that, if this is indeed a clerk's copy made from another archive, such illustrative material would never have been included. To assist in possible identification of the plates, they are listed in an Appendix.

A new set of plates and tables has been compiled, containing a set of illustrative materials drawn from other sources. Particular thanks are due to Alister Sharman who identified many of these plates in the Bavarian

Kriegs Archiv in Munich. Since it is possible that the original of this Journal may also be in that archive, it is at least possible that many of these plates are indeed the originals. The plates from the Munich archive are drawn by many different hands and in a variety of styles – they certainly give the feeling of 'on the spot' records. One table gives a description of uniforms, and the colour plates include recreations of some of the army's colours and standards; the information on which these are based is incomplete and I warmly recommend that the reader seeking authoritative detail should refer to the works of R.G. Pengel and G.R. Hurt. There is some overlap between this folio of plates and the 87 plates that I selected to comprise the Atlas for the Brabant study: the plates here appended give more detailed statistical information and also more description of the camping grounds; the Atlas of Brabant gives much more strategic information.

My thanks are due to Duncan Rogers of Helion and Company who identified this work as suitable for inclusion in his publications, and also to Andrew Bamford for guidance on editorial matters and to Lesley Prince for creating the two plates of flags. My thanks also to the staff at Helion for identifying the contemporary illustrations of the uniforms of the Reichsarmee given in the Becher manuscript: *Wahrhaftige Nachricht derer Begebenheiten so sich in den Herzogthum Weimar bey den gewaltigen Hriege Friedrichs II Konigs von Preussen mit Königin von Ungarn Marien Theresien sammt thren Bundsgenossen zugetragen, patriorisch aufgesschrieben von Johann Christian Becher* ['An honest account of incidents that occurred in the Duchy of Weimar during the intense struggle between Friedrich II King of Prussia and Maria Theresa the Queen of Hungary together with her allies, faithfully recorded by Johann Christian Becher'.] The author was a clergyman by profession and recorded events between 1757 and 1760 including a set of watercolour pictures depicting troops of the Reichsarmee including the ministers who accompanied them and also, most unusually, representations of camp followers and sutlers.

This work would not have been possible without the contributions of Juan L. Sanchez-Martin, H. Martin Lange, and Alister Sharman. My thanks to them for their help and also for the somewhat puzzled support of my lady wife Valerie.

Neil Cogswell August 2019

Historical Introduction

In 1756, the King of Prussia seized upon Saxony as surety for what he considered to be the aggressive intentions of his neighbours. This caused outrage in Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. That body raised an army from the minor states of the Empire and, in 1757, sent it, in alliance with Austria, France and Russia, to liberate Saxony. That initial attempt ended on 5 November at Rossbach, where part of the Reichsarmee and a corps of French troops were utterly routed. The King had no time to complete his victory; he turned instead upon the Austrians, who stood triumphant in Silesia. A month later, at Leuthen, he totally overthrew them and expelled them from their conquests.

For the campaign of 1758, a new commander was required for the Reichsarmee. The choice fell upon the 34-year-old Prinz Friedrich Michael von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, younger brother of Christian IV of Zweybrücken-Birkenfeld. To first appearances, Friedrich Michael was no more than a dozen other second rank princes of minor states of the Empire, but he had one qualification that marked him out as a man of consequence – sons. Sons were rare in the House of Wittelsbach at that time: he and his sons were heir to his brother; more importantly, through their mother, née Pfalzgräfin Maria Franziska Dorothea von Pfalz-Sulzbach, his sons were heir to Karl Theodore, Elector Palatine, who himself was heir to Maximilian Joseph Elector of Bavaria. Friedrich Michael was thus the potential founder of a Wittelsbach state to rival, or even eclipse, the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns in influence in the Empire. After his marriage in 1741, he had earned the gratitude of the Empress by converting to the Catholic religion, upon which good impression he had built by serving as a volunteer with her army in Bohemia in 1757. Standing 6 foot 6 inches, this *Feldmarschall* of the Upper Rhine Circle of the Empire was a giant amongst his contemporaries even if his military credentials as a commander-in-chief have not received much praise. The reader must judge his competence in that role for himself, but in reaching a judgement he should consider two things: the quality of his troops and his achievements. In respect of quality it should be noted that many of the major states of the Empire, including Bavaria and Württemberg, used their first rank troops for their own ends, including hiring them as auxiliaries; although some small states did send their premier troops to the Reichsarmee, most of the regiments were assembled from diverse contingents

of different states who had never trained as a unit before. With such tools it should be noted that, during Zweybrücken's tenure in command (1758-1761), the Reichsarmee suffered no disaster comparable to that which had immediately preceded and that which would soon follow his stewardship, and that, under his direction, his army would capture all the fortified towns of Saxony, including Dresden.

At the start of 1758, the military initiative lay with the Prussians. As soon as the weather permitted, the King besieged and captured Schweidnitz – the last Austrian foothold in Silesia. He then marched his army directly towards Vienna. To clear his lines of communication through Moravia, the King was obliged to besiege Olmütz. During this time, the duties of the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken and his army were to protect the states of the Empire from Prussian incursions and also to protect the western frontiers of Bohemia from invasion from Saxony, where Prinz Heinrich of Prussia commanded a substantial army. A corps of Austrian troops was designated to assist with this latter objective. Once their Russian and French allies began to make their presence felt, the Austrian and Empire forces were to return to the offensive. For the Reichsarmee, the liberation of Saxony was to be the prime objective.

Infantry Serving with the Reichsarmee during the Campaign of 1758

Circle/District	Contingent	Musketeer Bns.	Grenadier Coys.
Lower Rhine	Maynz	4	2
Lower Rhine	Trier	2	
Lower Rhine	Köln	2	2
Lower Rhine	Palatine Guard	1	1
Lower Rhine	Essern (Palatinate)	2	2
Franconia	Cronegk	2	2
Franconia	Ferentheil	2	2
Franconia	Varel	2	2
Bavaria	Bavaria	3	2
Bavaria	Salzburg	2	1
Swabian	Fürstenberg	2	2
Swabian	Baden-Durlach	1	2
Swabian	Baden-Baden	2	2
Swabian	Württemberg	2	2
Upper Rhine	Hessen-Darmstadt	1	1
Upper Rhine	Pfalz-Zweybrücken	2	
Upper Rhine	Nassau-Weilburg	2	2
Westphalia	Munster	2	2
Westphalia	Paderborn	1	1
Upper & Lower Saxony	Kreisregiment	2	
Upper Saxony	Sax-Hilburghausen	1	
Totals		**40**	**30**

Cavalry Serving with the Reichsarmee during the Campaign of 1758

Circle/District	Contingent	Cuirassier Sqns.	Dragoon Sqns.
Lower Rhine	Palatine	3	5*
Franconia	Bayreuth	5	
Franconia	Anspach		5
Swabia	Hohenzollern	4	
Swabia	Württemberg		2
Upper Saxony	Saxe Gotha		2
Totals		**12**	**14**

* The Palatine Dragoon Regiment was in the pay of the Emperor

Journal of the Army

1 April

Before arriving at headquarters at Nürnberg, the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, had taken every care to make the arrangements and preparations necessary to reassemble the army as soon as the season permitted. At the beginning of April, he judged it proper to transfer headquarters to Bamberg in order better to control the assembly in the encampments, which were widely spread throughout the country.

Strength Returns and Principal Officers of the Infantry Brigade 'Electorate of Köln' commanded by Major General Josef Marsil Freiherr von Nagel zu Loberg in the Corps of Lieutenant General Freiherr von Drachsdorf at Ebern, 18 April 1758

Contingent	**Köln**		**Munster**		**Paderborn**
Regiment	**Lieb Regiment**	**Wildenstein**	**Elberfeld**	**Nagel**	**Mengersen**
Colonel-Proprietor	**Lt. Gen. Fr. v Notshaff**	**Lt. Gen. v Wildenstein**	**Lt. Gen. v Elberfeld**	**Maj. Gen. v Nagel**	**Lt. Gen. v Mengersen**
Colonel-Commandant	de Cler	v Kleist	Dencster		v Kleist
Lieutenant Colonel	v Stieler	v Homberg	v Donogo	v Stauffenberg	v Mengersen
Major	Fr. v Forstmeister	Fr. v Kleist	v Rump	v Weyenhorst	v Waldhausen
Quartermaster	Graff	Loehte	Geise	Schultz	Schultz
Adjutant	Kleinlong	Neff	Honing	Udingk	Warnerius
Auditor/Secretary			Brochauten	Steinbach	Berg
Padre		Leonollus	Kefseltaul	Krinierius	Hollmeyer
Surgeon	Bruder	Wulle	Helmese	Elling	Reders
Supply Officer			Stockman		
Waggon Master	Bulder	Schmitz	Happe	Hentel	Borcahrd
Drum-Major	Seidler	Barang	Homburg	Satyels	Kramer
Supernumerary				Schmitz	
Provost	Kleri	Ament	Kreich	Bureh	Wilmes, Berg
Complement	800	800	800	800	800
Effective Strength	588	565	540	491	563

Total Effective Strength: 2,747 men

20 April

In consequence of the dispositions made on that account, all the troops gradually began to assemble. They finally entered into the camp traced before the town of Bayreuth.

The enemy had, in conformance, made diverse movements of his own. They had also advanced with a large detachment as far as Hof. This brought on a small skirmish between Prussian hussars and the Imperial Regiment Splényi; but, on the news that our army was advancing, the enemy decided to abandon Hof. The Hussars of Splényi re-occupied that post, and the enemy fell back to Plauen.

Troops of the Reichsarmee Encamped at, or Cantoned near, Bayreuth from the end of March to 19 April 1758

Lieutenant General Kolb
Major Generals Rosenfeld, Rodt, Ferentheil

		Bns.	Gren. Coys.	Sqns.	Elite Coys.	Cantonment
Infantry Regiments	Maynz	3				
in camp at Bayreuth	Trier	2				
	Ferentheil	2				
	Cronegk	2	2			
	Baden-Baden	2	2			
	Baden-Durlach	1	2			
Cavalry Regiments	Hohenzollern			2		
in camp at Bayreuth	Bayreuth				1	
Cavalry in Cantonments	Palatine Cavalry			3		Gesees & Forkendorf
	Hohenzollern			3		Plos, Thondorff, Pittersdorf
	Bayreuth			1		Heinrichsreuth
					1	Moritzhof
				1		Ober-Konnersreuth
				1		St Johannis
				1		Pettendorf
				1		Creez
	Anspach Dragoons			2		Mistelbach & Geigenreuth
				3		Mistelgau, Glasshütten, Frankenhaag & Plösen
Magazine						Trebersdorf
Militray Hospitals						Seidenbach & Gleisslareuth

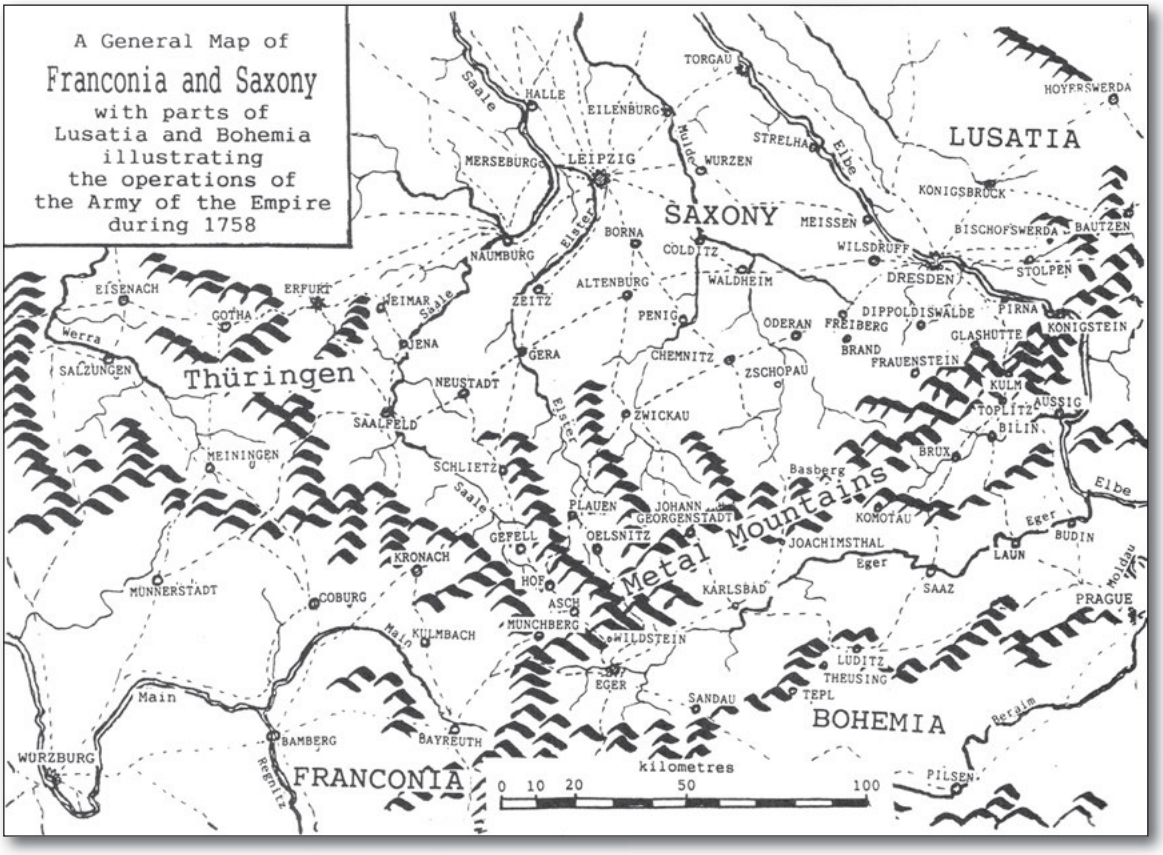
Source: H. Martin Lange extracted from *Danziger Beytrage*, Vol.V, pp.672-673
Note: The cavalry cantonments are mostly situated on an arc to the southwest of Bayreuth up to about 10 kilometres from that town. One single company of Bayreuth Cuirassiers was to the north of the town and another to the East; the Elite Company of that regiment may have been quartered at the Hunting Lodge of the Markgraf.

28 April

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at the camp. This was situated at the foot of the heights which bordered the road to Truppach. The town of Bayreuth stood before the front; the old town, wherein was established the headquarters, was on the right flank; while the left extended towards Oberobsang. The cavalry was cantoned in the neighbourhood of the army.

While the army encamped, diverse detachments were made. These included a very considerable one placed at Kulmbach under the orders of the Prince of Stolberg.[1] This was to keep observation and to give suitable garrisons to Königshofen and Kronach and the fortress of Plassenburg, which the enemy desired to prevent us from occupying. We had also put the fortress of Forcheim into a good state of defence.

On his arrival, the Commandant-General made a tour of the camp, where he gave the parole. After this, he went to the town. There he received a welcome from the civil dignitaries with all the distinctions appropriate to his noble birth. Having dined there with all his suite, he returned to the headquarters of the army.



1 Lieutenant General Christoph Karl Prince von Stolberg-Gedern.

29 April

In the morning, the Commandant-General visited the camp and reconnoitred its approaches to ensure that every possible advantage had been taken of the terrain. In the afternoon, he received a visit from Their Serene Highnesses the Markgraf von Bayreuth and the Markgraf von Anspach.[2]

30 April

The cavalry which, for the convenience of obtaining forage, was still cantoned in the villages neighbouring the camp, were given notice to leave those cantonments and enter into the camp.

Several works were also undertaken to fortify the camp, thereby using art to correct the faults of the nature of the ground.

We did not have any positive news of the designs of the enemy. His movements appeared to be directed towards Coburg and Saalfeld. He also gave indications of wishing to dislodge our advanced posts near Hof, however, we have no certain appreciation about what he intends by the movement on this front.

The Imperial and Royal General Luzinsky arrived at the camp to take command of the hussars destined to serve with this army.[3]

Status Report on the Strengths of Infantry Contingents Reichsarmee under the Command of the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken Encamped at Bayreuth, Kulmbach and other places, 3 May 1758

			Effective Strength		
Contingent	**Inf. Bns.**	**Gren. Coys.**	**Musketeers**	**Grenadiers**	**Total**
Electorate of Maynz	3	2	2,088	200	2,293
Electorate of Trier	2		1,099		1,101
Electorate of Köln*	5	5	2,387	364	2,761
Electorate of Bavaria	5	3	2,583	300	2,891
Electorate of Palatine	3	3	1,691	288	1,985
Württemberg	2	2	792	178	974
Fürstenberg	2	2	1,286	182	1,472
Baden-Durlach	2	2	798	184	986
Baden-Baden	2	2	1,230	183	1,417
Varel	2	2	1,460	199	1,663
Ferentheil	2	2	1,557	198	1,759
Cronegk	2	2	1,515	195	1,714
Pfalz-Zweybrücken	2		1,286		1,288
Nassau	2	2	772	127	903
Hessen-Darmstadt	2	1	752	105	860
Saxe-Hildburghausen		1		135	136
Totals	**38**	**31**	**21,296**	**2,838**	**24,203**

* including the Westphalian regiments

2 Friedrich, Markgraf von Bayreuth, brother-in-law to Friedrich of Prussia; Karl Alexander, Markgraf von Anspach.

3 Major General Gabriel Georg von Luzinsky.

General Officers serving with the Infantry:
Lieutenant Generals Kolb and Cronegk
Major Generals Ferentheil, Rodt, Rosenfeld, Essern, Varel, Nagel and Würzburg

8 May

We received intelligence that: the Prussian General Itzenplitz,[4] with the Regiments Prince Henry and Neuwied, has arrived at Zwickau; General Jungkenn with his regiment and that of Dessau has reached Plauen; and that Regiments Kalckstein and Hessen-Kassel are at Reichenbach. On this news, the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Zweybrücken, reinforced all the advanced posts of the army. He also detached a corps under the orders of Major General Graf von Holnstein to occupy Schirnding and the castle of Hohenberg. All these detachments sent out patrols towards Plauen, Reichenbach and Oelsnitz. These patrols brought, at last, certain intelligence: that the enemy had abandoned Plauen; that Colonel Mayr, with his troops, had entered Reichenbach; and that all the rest of the Prussian troops had drawn up between Zwickau and Chemnitz, where they had marked out a camp for 30,000 men.

In consequence of this, the Prince of Stolberg, who was encamped at Kulmbach, received the order to leave there with his corps and march forwards to Münchberg, where he encamped. At the same time General Luzinsky, who commanded the advanced posts, was directed to advance to Hof, from whence he sent out patrols as far as Reichenbach. In addition, the whole army was alerted to be ready to march.

All those troops who were on detachment or foraging were summoned back to the camp. During the morning, the whole of the cavalry, who until then had been in cantonments, entered the camp. A large train of the reserve artillery, under the escort of a detachment of infantry, also arrived at the camp from Nürnberg.

Other troops began diverse works to fortify the camp. Even without these, the camp, which had been chosen with discernment, was in a very advantageous position.

General Luzinsky, with the troops under his orders, had stayed at Hof. He reported that a patrol of enemy hussars, sustained by a body of infantry, had advanced as far as Plauen. A party of the Imperial and Royal Hussar Regiment Splényi had been able to maintain surveillance on them, and the enemy had then returned to Reichenbach.

There was also news from deserters, numbers of whom began to arrive. From these we learned that Colonel Mayr had halted his troops, while the main Prussian army assembled at Chemnitz. At that town, they had ordered twelve hundred country carts, with the instruction that each wagon should have eighteen sacks of provisions providing rations for the army for five days.

4 Lieutenant General August Friedrich von Itzenplitz of Prussia.

The deserters added that, in the Prussian army, there was talk of an expedition into Bohemia, to which they did not look forward. They also brought news of the arrival of a train of heavy artillery from Magdeburg. According to their reports, Prince Henry, the brother of the King, who commands all of these troops, has returned to Dresden.

The Army of Execution stood to in the same position, where it continued to fortify the camp. Orders were given that the heavy equipages and the reserve artillery park be ready to leave by the 14th. The whole army was put on instant readiness to march.

13 May

Today being the birthday of Her Majesty the Empress-Queen, the Commandant-General received, on her behalf, the compliments of the Imperial Ambassador, the Freiherr von Widmann, of the generals, and of the officers of the army. He gave a majestic dinner to all the courtiers and to all officers of the army with field rank.

For everyone else, following the desire of the Commandant-General to achieve a perfect discipline in the army, it was a day for drill and exercises. All the different corps worked without relaxation in instructing their recruits and practicing manoeuvres with the troops. The artillery also exercised successfully, to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant-General.

14 May

The heavy baggage of the army, with the reserve artillery, left with a detachment of infantry and cavalry as escort. They were to direct their march by Creussen, Neustadt, Erbendorf, Redwiz and Gehaag towards Eger.

15 May

Once all the other pertinent arrangements for the march had been made, the army left the camp at Bayreuth at daybreak to take that at Weidenberg.

16 May

The army marched from Weidenberg to Wunsiedel.

17 May

While those operations were taking place in the Main Army, Major General the Prince of Stolberg, with the corps under his command, left the camp at Münchberg and went to Asch. This was in order to cover the flank of the

march of the Main Army. At the same time General Luzinsky, with all the hussars and detachments, marched on Adorf and pushed some posts towards Plauen and Oelsnitz to cover the march of the Prince of Stolberg.

18 May

The army was placed under orders to move to its new camp near Arzberg. From thence it was to enter the camp of Eger on the following morning. The camp before Eger had been traced in a very advantageous position: it was protected by a height called Cammeo Buchel, with the right flank fixed on the river Eger, and further protected by the height of Galgenberg. Several bridges had been thrown across the Eger, in order to communicate with the country on the far side.

At the same time, the Prince of Stolberg entered that camp with the corps which was under his orders. He had left a large detachment of cavalry and hussars under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Treskow near Asch. General Luzinsky also arrived at the camp from Laudwin and Schönbach, after having pushed forward diverse parties near Adorf, Neukirch and Bleystadt so as to discomfort the enemy.

Major General Graf von Holnstein, until that time commanding the Bavarian troops at Schirnding, also arrived at the camp at Eger with his troops. He had left an appropriate garrison at the castle of Hohenberg composed of cavalry and infantry, which sent out patrols through Silberbach to Hof.

The enemy, on the news of the departure of the army from Bayreuth, also started to move. He withdrew his advanced posts from Plauen to Reichenbach. From Reichenbach, the Dragoon Regiment Meinicke was sent forward in order to reinforce Colonel Mayr, who found himself with insufficient force now that the Army of the Empire was advancing. The Prussian troops left their cantonments. They started to mark out a camp at Freiberg; but they changed that resolution, and encamped instead at Zwickau, leaving only an advanced post at Reichenbach. Fourteen six-pounder and three-pounder cannon with nine howitzers, from the artillery reserve at Dresden, arrived at Zwickau. Prince Henry, who was also in Dresden, is expected at Zwickau at any moment. All this is according to the reports of deserters, who arrive daily at the army.

The enemy have also commanded nine hundred peasants, with picks and spades, to fortify the camp at Zwickau on the road from Reichenbach.

The Commandant-General came, with the army, to the frontiers of Bohemia. He judged it appropriate, not only, to reinforce the garrisons of Kronach and Plassenburg, but also, to leave a corps composed of infantry, cavalry and hussars in the camp at Bayreuth with orders to oppose the designs of any enemy parties and guarantee, as far as it was possible, the safety of Franconia and the other states of the Empire.

19 May

The army arrived at the camp of Eger. The heavy baggage, which had been directed by a different route, arrived the same evening, staying there throughout the 20th. As it would be necessary to march through a broken country covered in defiles, it was decided on the 21st to leave all the heavy baggage, with the reserve artillery, so that it would not impede the road.

The advanced posts maintained those positions which had been occupied in the neighbourhood of Asch, Schönbach, Landwüst and Adorf. These were supplemented by Major Graeven of Regiment Baranyay with 200 hussars detached from the Corps of Lieutenant General Hadik.[5]

Major Graeven marched to Heinrichsgrun and pushed his posts to Graslitz. From there, he sent his patrols towards Zwickau.

Status Report on the Strengths of Infantry Contingents in the Reichsarmee Encamped at Bayreuth under the Command of the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken during April and May 1758

Contingent	24 April			14 May
	Fusiliers	Grenadiers	Total	Total
Maynz	2,067	196	2,263	2,245
Trier	1,090		1,090	1,120
Köln*				2,627
Palatine Guard				722
Cronegk	1,659	195	1,854	1,731
Ferentheil	1,713	198	1,911	1,810
Essern				1,120
Fürstenberg	1,293	186	1,479	1,434
Varel				1,716
Baden-Durlach	798	185	983	9,623
Baden-Baden	1,226	185	1,411	1,427
Totals	9,846	1,145	10,991	25,575

* including the Westphalian regiments

22 May

The army marched once more and, having passed the River Eger in several columns, took the road to Untersandau.

5 Lieutenant General, later General of Cavalry, Graf Hadik von Futal in Austrian service; an energetic leader of light cavalry whose wife usually accompanied him on campaign.

The Reichsarmee at Eger, 21-22 May 1758

First Line					Second Line				
		Inf. Bns.	**Gren. Coys.**	**Cav. Sqns.**			**Inf. Bns.**	**Gren Coys.**	**Cav. Sqns.**
Right Wing	Palatine Cavalry			3	Right Wing	Bayreuth Horse			5
	Maynz	3	2			Bavarian 1st Regt	3	2	
	Köln Lieb Regt	1	1			Salzburg (2nd Bav.)	2	1	
	Köln Wildenstein	1	1			Nassau-Weilburg	2	2	
	Munster Mengersen	1	1			Zweybrücken	2		
	Munster Nagel	1	1			Hessen-Darmstadt	1	1	
	Elberfeld	1	1			Fürstenberg	2	2	
	Baden-Baden	2	2			Württemberg	2	2	
	Baden-Durlach	1	2						
	Cronegk	2	2						
	Palatine Essern	2	2						
	Palatine Garde	1	1						
	Trier	2							
Left Wing	Anspach Dragoons			5	Left Wing	Hohenzollern Cuirassiers			4
Totals		**18**	**16**	**8**	**Totals**		**14**	**10**	**9**

Source: H. Martin Lange, extracted from *Danziger Beytrage*, Vol.V, p.677

23 May

The army encamped at Tepl. General Luzinsky, with the corps under his orders, directed his march to Oberschossenreuth.

During this time, we had received news of the Prussian corps assembled at Zwickau. After having received considerable reinforcement, it departed, on the 21st, to advance on the side of Reichenbach towards Plauen. Colonel Mayr entered Plauen on the same day at the head of his battalion, that of Wunsch and two regiments of hussars, the Green and the Black. The Prussians reached their objective at Plauen on the 22nd and pushed forward the corps of Mayr to Oelsnitz.

Administrative Organization of the Reichsarmee under the command of His Highness Field-Marshal the Prince von Pfalz-Zweybrücken during the early part of the campaign of 1758

	Inf. Bns	Gren. Coys.	Cav. Sqns
General-of-Infantry the Landgraf von Fürstenberg			
Lieutenant General Freiherr von Wildenstein			
Major General Graf von Holnstein			
Electorate of Bavaria	3	2	
Salzburg	1	1	
Major General Graf von Essern			
Palatine Infantry (Essern)	2	2	
Palatine Cavalry			3
Major General von Rosenfeld			
Electorate of Trier	2		
Württemberg Dragoons			2
Major General Freiherr von Rodt			
Wurtemberg Fusiliers	1	2	
Furstenberg	2	2	
Baden-Durlach	1	2	
Baden-Baden	2	2	
Hohenzollern Cuirassiers			4
Lieutenant General Freiherr von Kolb			
Major General Prince of Stolberg			
Hessen-Darmstadt	1	1	
Zweybrücken	2		
Nassau-Weilburg	2	2	
Major General von Ferentheil			
Cronegk	2	2	
Ferentheil	2	2	
Major General von Varel			
Varel	2	1	
Lieutenant General Freiherr von Drachsdorf			
Major General Freiherr von Nagel			
Paderborn Mengersen	1	1	
Munster Nagel	1	1	
Munster Elverfeld	1	1	
Köln Wildenstein	1	1	
Köln Lieb Regiment	1	1	
Major General von Wolfskehl			
Bayreuth Cuirassiers			5
Anspach Dragoons			5
Totals	**30**	**26**	**19**

Note: IR Wildenstein of Maynz appears to have been brigaded separately.

24 May

The Army of the Empire continued its march to the camp at Theusing, where it rested.

25 May

The corps of Mayr advanced, on the 24th, from Oelsnitz, through Neukirch and Schönbach, towards Wildstein. They were sustained by the dragoons and infantry under the orders of General Belling, who commanded the advance guard of the enemy.

General Luzinsky, perceiving that the enemy was trying to gain his flank and rear, marched towards Eger the better to watch the movements of the Prussians. A short while later, the enemy briskly engaged the hussars, who had been detached from the garrison at Eger towards Wildstein. By their superiority, the enemy obliged that detachment to fall back on General Luzinsky, who had just gained the heights of Eger. The said general advanced to sustain the captain with his detachment. He caused the Prussian hussars to fly in their turn and pursued them to Wildstein. Our loss on this occasion was two hussars killed from the garrison of Eger, and one hussar from Regiment Splényi, who was captured. The enemy lost several killed and wounded, but only a single prisoner, who was taken to Eger. The rest of the day was passed in the same position, except that the enemy hussars, due to the favour of the regular troops who came up to cover them, dispersed to forage, that is to say, to pillage the villages and countryside. Towards evening, General Luzinsky, observed that the enemy was moving towards our right to gain the road to Karlsbad. There, it would have discomforted the rear-guard of the army. To prevent this, he marched, in full view of the enemy, and occupied the heights of Culm, camping there that night.

At the same time as the skirmish at Wildstein, Major Graeven noted the advance of an enemy corps as far as Klingenthal. Because of this, he abandoned the post at Heinrichsgrun, from whence he retired to the heights at Karlsbad.

On the morning of the 25th, General Luzinsky, having received orders to follow the army, marched towards Elbogen, detaching Lieutenant Colonel Treskow of the Bayreuth Regiment, with 300 German horse and several hussars, to Falkenau. Colonel Treskow crossed the Eger there and marched on the side of Königsberg to constrain the activities of the enemy parties on that bank of the Eger, which was fordable in that neighbourhood.

The enemy hussars advanced that day as far as Habersbirk in the vicinity of Falkenau. Major Graeven marched forward and obliged them to retreat to Loma and Oberndorf, where they re-joined the main body of their corps.

We could not be certain that the enemy was not being continually reinforced so that he might fall, that night, with great superiority upon the Corps of General Luzinsky. Accordingly, the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, judged it appropriate to advance a corps in case General Luzinsky should need to be sustained. With that objective, he detached Major General Graf von Holnstein at the head of twelve companies of grenadiers and the Anspach Dragoon Regiment together with four cannon. These troops advanced to the heights of Schwima. From there they could march equally well towards Falkenau, Elbogen or on the road to Karlsbad, however occasion should demand. General Holnstein pushed forward advanced posts and patrols to gain information about all the movements of the enemy.

From our patrols, as well as from deserters, and from several messages, it was established that a large enemy corps, composed of twelve battalions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry was then at Schöneck. Aside from the light artillery attached to the battalions, this corps had a reserve of eighteen heavy cannon and six howitzers together with everything that was necessary for a siege. In addition, the whole train was at Dorff. Apparently, the entire Advanced Guard was expected soon at Loma and would take the road to Falkenau and Heinrichsgrun. Finally, there were strong indications that all the enemy corps were marching on Hof.

26 May

The army decamped from Theusing and marched as far as the camp at Luditz. The army remained in order of march throughout the 26th at Luditz. It was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the heavy baggage and the reserve artillery, the movement of which had been greatly retarded by the atrocious state of the roads.

General Rosenfeld[6] who, since the departure of the army from thence had remained in the camp at Bayreuth, left his camp according to orders which he received to the following effect. He was to march, with the corps under his orders, towards Lichtenfels in the country of Bamberg.

27 May

The corps of grenadiers and cavalry, under the orders of General Holnstein, returned to the camp. They had marched from Schwima to Werscheditz in order to cover the march of the Main Army.

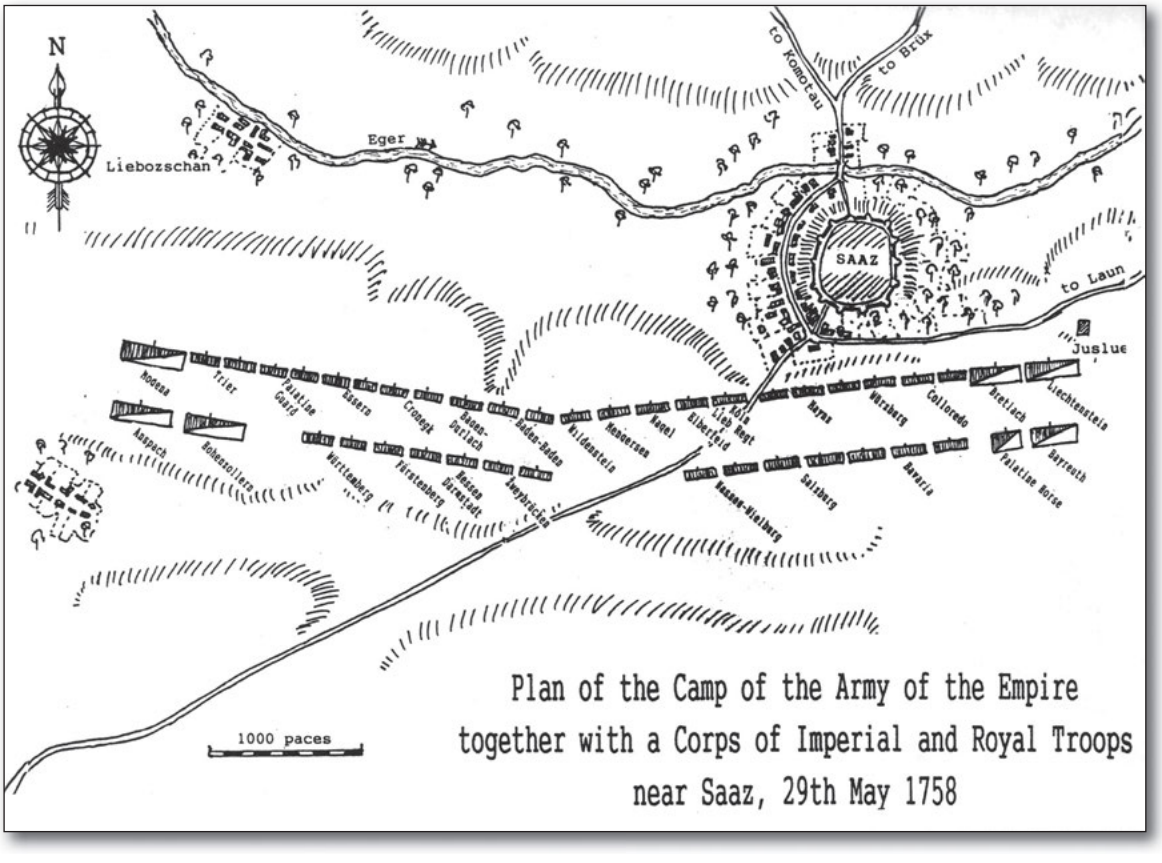
General Luzinsky, who had halted on the 25th at Culm, received orders to march on the 26th to Horn. There he encamped on the heights with a good view of the road from Elbogen and the country on that side of the river Eger. For his part, Major Graeven reconnoitred the road from Falkenau and Heinrichsgrun. Lieutenant Colonel Treskow marched to Tepl and pushed forward his patrols towards Landau and the river Eger. Those patrols reported that seven squadrons of Prussian hussars, sustained by the troops of Colonel Mayr, having passed the Eger at Wogau, were advancing on Unter Sandau and Plau. This news was received as the army was beginning its march to take the camp at Rudig. Lieutenant Colonel Treskow received orders to follow the army and march to Theusing. He arrived there that evening where he was in communication with the Main Army. General Luzinsky had, that day, passed the Eger and was marching with his corps to Theusing. Major Graeven, with his detachment, was left on the other bank of the Eger on the heights of Elbogen and Karlsbad. On the news that the enemy was advancing towards Tepl, Major Graeven was considerably reinforced by a detachment from the

6 Major General, later Lieutenant General, Michael Gottfried von Rosenfeld.

Main Army of six companies of grenadiers with two cannon. The Palatine Cavalry Regiment was also sent to Theusing to reinforce the corps of General Luzinsky, which was placed there to cover the magazine at Theusing and the road from Pilsen. General Luzinsky was ordered to march at once, chase away the Prussian hussars from Tepl, and to cleanse the countryside of their nuisance.

29 May

The army pursued its march as far as Saaz, where it entered a camp and established communication with the troops of Her Imperial and Royal Majesty, which had been encamped in that neighbourhood for several days. These were under the orders of General-of-Cavalry Graf von Althann.[7] These were a part of the corps commanded by General-of-Cavalry Count Serbelloni,[8] which was destined to be joined to the Army of Execution to serve under the orders of Field Marshal the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken.



7 General of Cavalry Graf von Althann was second-in-command of the corps of Serbelloni.

8 General of Cavalry Baptista Count Serbelloni commanding an independent Austrian corps who, following the union with the Reichsarmee, became second in command of the Combined Army. By most accounts Serbelloni was a terse and eccentric individual.

Order of Battle of the Army of the Empire near Saaz
29th May 1758
General-Field-Marshal-in-Chief
His Most Serene Highness
Prince Friedrich von Pfalz-Zweybrücken

FIRST LINE

Lieut-Gen[1] Freiherr von Kolb

Maj-Gen[1]	Courcy	Essern	Rodt		Nagel			Wolfskehl		
	Anspach	Essern Palatine Guard Trier	Baden-Baden Baden-Durlach Cronegk		Köln Lieb Rgt Elberfeld Nagel Mengersen Wildenstein			Maynz	Palatine Cav	
	5								3	Squadrons
		2 2 2	2 1 2		1 1 1 1 1			3		Battalions
		2 2	2 2 2		1 1 1 1 1			2		Gren Comps

SECOND LINE

Maj-Gen[1]		Stolberg			Holnstein				
	Hohenzollern	Württemberg Fürstenberg Hessen-Darmstadt	Zweybrücken		Nassau-Weilburg	Salzburg Bavaria		Bayreuth	
	4							5	Squadrons
		2 2 2	2		2	2 2	3		Battalions
		2 2	1		2	1	2		Gren Comps

SUMMARY

	Cavalry Squadrons	Infantry Battalions	Grenadier Companies
The First Line	8	18	16
The Second Line	9	14	10
Totals	17	32	26

From the town of Eger, we received news that the Prussian hussars had approached that place. They had been greeted with a lively cannonade, leaving many dead and dispersing the remainder. The Eger garrison had sent a party of hussars in pursuit, but the retreat of the enemy, towards their main body at Wildstein, was so rapid that it was not possible to intercept their flight.

Prince August von Baden, who at that time was in Eger, received orders to join the army in order to serve in the rank of General-of-Infantry of the Empire.[9]

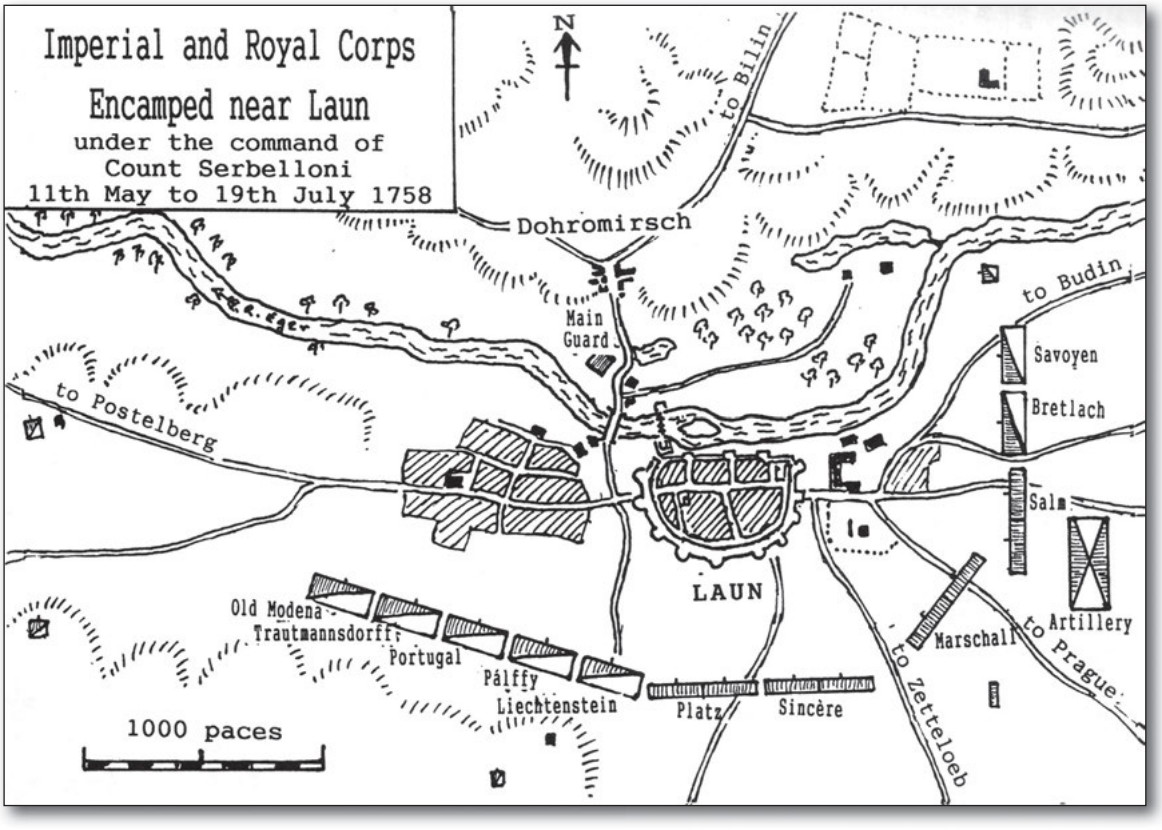
9 General of Infantry Prince Karl August von Baden-Durlach.

30 May

Now that the Army of the Empire had made a junction with a part of the Imperial and Royal troops, the first care of the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, was to give vigorous chase to the enemy parties which had desolated the neighbourhood of Eger. To this effect, Lieutenant General Nicolaus Count Esterházy[10] was detached from the camp of Saaz with a considerable corps to sustain General Luzinsky, who had advanced from Theusing towards Eger. These operations met with perfect success. At our approach, the enemy retired with much precipitation by the road to Schönbach, by which he had entered the country: he abandoned Bohemia. General Luzinsky took his camp near Eger, where General Esterházy arrived soon after with his whole corps. Major Graeven also recovered his posts at Heinrichsgrun and Graslitz pushing forwards his patrols into Saxony.

31 May

General Althann left the camp at the head of another considerable corps. He marched towards Brüx to reinforce the corps which was posted there under the orders of Lieutenant General Hadik. Raiding parties advanced into



10 Lieutenant General Nikolaus Count Esterházy, serving under Serbelloni.

Saxony and into Lusatia, where they captured six score head of beef cattle destined for the Prussian army. The main body of the army continued to guard the position at Saaz. The rest of the Imperial and Royal troops camped at Laun under the orders of General-of-Cavalry Count Serbelloni.

Aside from the regular exercising of the troops, there was work done to refit the baggage wagons and caissons. Few of these had not been damaged during the painful march from Bayreuth to this place.

Order of Battle of the Imperial and Royal Army Corps at Laun, 12th May 1758
under the command of
His Excellency General-of-Cavalry-and-Infantry Count Serbelloni

FIRST LINE

Genl-of-Cav		Althann				
Lieut-Gen[l]	Bretlach	Esterházy		Macquire	Schallenberg	
Maj-Gen[l]	Voghera	Neuhoff		Campitelli	Berlichingen	
	Bretlach Liechtenstein	Young-Colloredo Platz		Salm Gyulay	Savoyen Pálffy	
	6 6	2 2 4		2 2 4	6 6	Squadrons
		2 2 4		2 2 4		Battalions
						Gren Comps
						3-pounders

SECOND LINE

Maj-Gen[l]	Courcy	Gaisruck	Sulkowski	Mufling	Lobkowitz	
	Old Modena	Sincère	Blue Würzburg	Marschall	Portugal Trautmannsdorff	
	6	2 2 4	1 2 2	2 2 4	6 6	Squadrons
						Battalions
						Gren Comps
						3-pounders

CORPS OF LIGHT TROOPS

Lieut-Gen[l]		Hadik			
Maj-Gen[l]	Ujházy	Kleefeld		Mitrowsky	
	Hadik	Liccaner Oguliner Suluiner Otocaner Gradiscaner		Baranyay Palatinal	
	5	4 4 4 3 4		5 5	Hussar Sqns
		4 4 4			Croat Comps
					3-pounders

TOTALS

Regular Troops	
Squadrons	42
Battalions	13
Gren Comps	14
Light Troops	
Hussar Sqns	15
Croat Comps	19

ARTILLERY
Major-General Feuerstein

		Cannon	Howitzers		
Calibre	**3-pdr**	**6-pdr**	**12-pdr**	**7-pdr**	**Total**
1st Line	16				16
2nd Line	10				10
Croats	4				4
Reserve	8	12	6	6	32
Total	38	12	6	6	62

Status Report on the Strengths of Cavalry Contingents in the Reichsarmee under the Command of the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, 31 May 1758

Contingent	Men	Horses
Palatine Cavalry	435	412
Bayreuth Cuirassiers	664	646
Anspach Dragoons	684	682
Hohenzollern Cuirassiers	566	561
Württemberg Dragoons	241	242
Totals	**2,590**	**2,543**

2 June

All the rest of the reserve artillery, under the orders of the Imperial and Royal Major von Grumbach, arrived at the camp. They had been escorted from Nürnberg by a detachment of infantry and the Hussar Regiment Széchényi. The pontoon train followed them in.

3 June

News arrived that the enemy had detached six thousand men, under the orders of General Driesen and Colonel Mayr, towards Franconia. The remainder, under Prince Henry, had marched towards Freiberg. There, it was in communication with the following: a corps of 10,000 men at Chemnitz; three regiments, under the orders of General Borcke, at Zwickau; and the remainder of the Prussian army at Plauen and Oelsnitz, under the orders of General Holstein. All those troops are understood to be at instant readiness to march to an unknown destination. In addition, the enemy has assembled 1500 wagons at Freiberg to transport the magazine, which had been established in that neighbourhood.

4 June

A patrol of our hussars, which had lately advanced up to the gates of Dresden and killed the Prussian sentry at the barrier, reported that there is continual work on the fortifications. All the works raised for the defence of that town are garnished with a great number of cannon, principally mounted pointing towards the road to Pirna, where the enemy has a camp of several battalions and squadrons.

For the rest, there has only been one opinion of the recent Prussian invasion of the territory near Eger. They confined their exploits to pillaging the villages, to carrying off some flocks, and to creating a great deal of misery.

5 June

At five o'clock this morning, a large body of the enemy advanced towards our forward posts near Basberg. They forced the abatis after a vigorous defence on the part of some Croats, who were obliged to retreat towards Komotau. General Ujházy,[11] who was on the Freiberg road, was apprised of this situation. With the troops under his command, he marched to the scene. The enemy did not judge it expedient to accept battle and limited his exploits to pillaging the little town of Basberg, after having set fire to two mills. They then retired to Marienberg, and our Croats and hussars re-occupied their post. Our loss, including killed, wounded and prisoners, was 32 men, including three officers; the loss of the enemy, according to the reports of deserters, was 73 men killed and wounded, of whom Lieutenant Colonel Wunsch was numbered amongst the latter. Since the enemy ruined the abatis and breastworks, which had been built to secure this advanced post, 500 workmen have been sent to return them to their former condition. In addition, Colonel Baron von Ried, of the Gradiscaner Regiment, has been sent there with substantial reinforcements.

6 June

An aide-de-camp of General Rosenfeld arrived at headquarters with the news that the Prussian General Driesen, with a corps of 8,000 men, had penetrated all the way to Bamberg. There, on the 31st of May, he had attacked the small Corps of General Rosenfeld, which put up a vigorous defence until eleven o'clock at night. The enemy, who had about 120 killed and wounded, seeing that they were not able to carry the place by force, set fire to the suburbs. The lamentations and the tears of the unhappy inhabitants, and the horror which menaced the whole of that unfortunate town, put General Rosenfeld under the necessity of accepting a capitulation that the enemy would never have been able to extract from him by force of arms alone. He left the town with his cannon, munitions, arms and baggage, and retired to Würzburg.

The humanitarian sentiments, and the indispensable considerations of civilized behaviour, which, on this occasion, obliged General Rosenfeld to follow a course that was so contrary to his inclination, do him as much honour as the valour and prudence with which he had resisted and repulsed the repeated efforts of the enemy, who were more than double his number. His loss, according to the report that he sent to the Commandant-General, was 23 men killed and wounded, including one officer lightly wounded; that of the enemy was much more considerable.

11 Major General Johann Franz von Ujházy formerly Colonel of the Baranyay Hussars.

7 June

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, received news from General Esterházy that, on the 5th, he had encamped at Eger. General Luzinsky was at Asch, having captured the post at Adorf, from whence he had driven a party of Prussian hussars taking three prisoners. In following the road to Hof, General Luzinsky had encountered twenty wagons laden with flour, which were going to the Prussian camp under the escort of thirty infantry. He had attacked this convoy and took prisoner the non-commissioned officer in command together with fourteen soldiers. The remainder of the escort were put to the sword. The convoy was then transported to the security of Eger without the loss of a single man on our side.

The remainder of the news of the enemy is consistent with the following: the main body of the army of Prince Henry is once again encamped at Zschopau; the artillery, under the escort of two regiments, has arrived at Chemnitz; and the rest of the Prussian troops are extended around Zwickau, Plauen and Hof. The Prussians are continually changing their positions, which suggests an impending expedition into Bohemia. Enemy deserters are starting to arrive in droves. For the most part these were prisoners, captured from the Imperial and Royal Army at the taking of Breslau. Contrary to the terms of the Capitulation, they had been forced to carry arms against their August Sovereign. Those troops have been returned to their regiments.

9 June

In the morning, an enemy detachment was detected approaching to examine the works near Basberg, that were being repaired. The Croats unleashed several volleys at these intruders, who speedily retired so that the work could continue.

The army remained in its camp at Saaz without any change, except that General Mitrowsky, who had commanded the advanced posts, was sent into Saxony with a detachment of Croats and hussars. He advanced to Frauenstein and Freiberg, from which the enemy withdrew.

The Reigning Prince of Hohenzollern[12] and the Prince of Stolberg have been named Lieutenant Generals of the Empire, with the order to serve in that rank in the Combined Army.

10 June

In the morning, the corps which, under the orders of General Althann, had been sent to Brüx returned to this camp after having reinforced all the advanced posts.

12 Lieutenant General Prince Josef Wilhelm von Hohenzollern.

11 June

General Esterházy sent a report that the enemy had advanced, with a considerable corps, as far as Plauen and Hof. Because of this, after having put a garrison in the castle at Stockberg, he had engaged to change his position and camp with his corps under the heights of Altwasser behind Landau. Meanwhile, General Luzinsky stayed at Asch, having once more returned there from Adorf. Some Prussian hussars coming to Tirschenreuth, General Esterházy advanced a detachment to chase them away; at the approach of our hussars, the enemy retreated without offering the least resistance.

12 June

Twenty Prussian prisoners, taken by General Luzinsky, arrived at headquarters. They were immediately sent to Prague, except for seven whom we are obliged to keep here because of their serious wounds.

13 June

The Regiment Young-Colloredo marched from here to the camp at Laun.

14 June

The reserve artillery was put through its exercises in the presence of the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, and all the general officers.

As the bulk of the enemy army remained at Zschopau, we also stayed in our camp at Saaz.

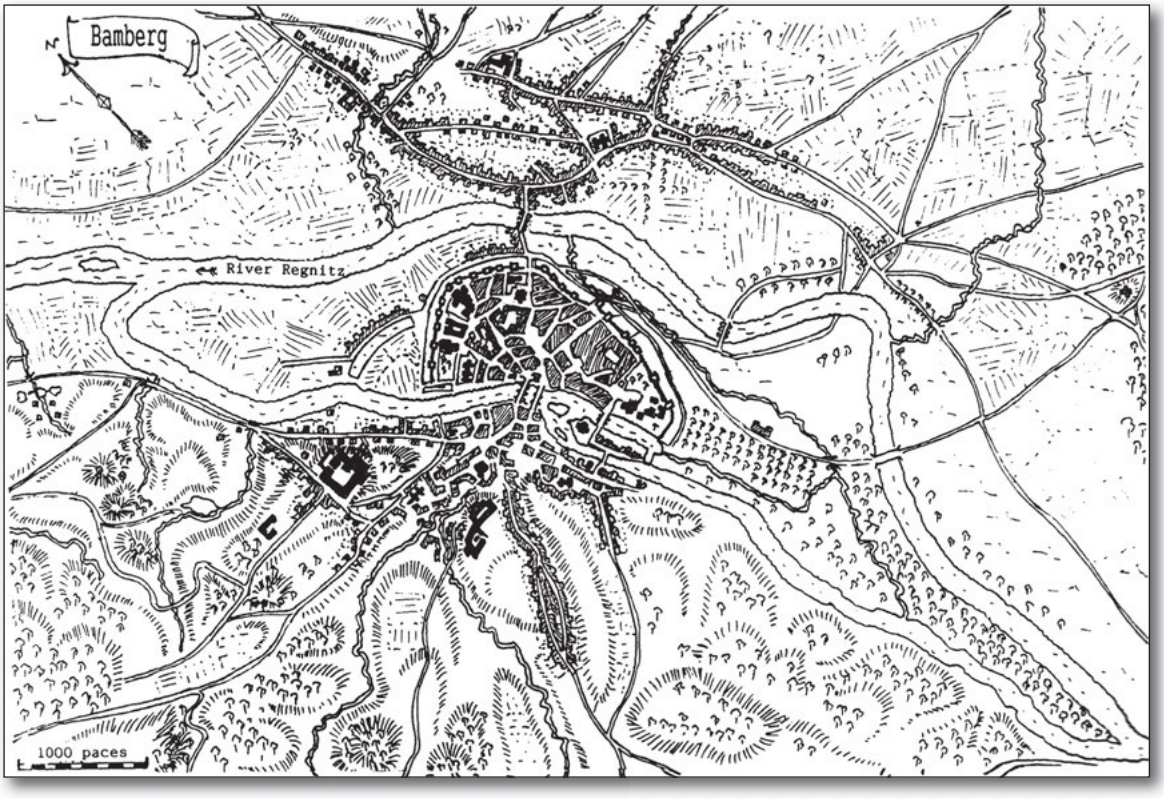
The enemy made several movements to Dippoldiswalde and on towards Dresden and Pirna, but he returned, through Pretzschendorf, to the camp at Zschopau. It is believed that these movements were no more than to reinforce the garrisons of those two places with troops re-deployed from Leipzig and Magdeburg.

General Mitrowsky, who had advanced through Frauenstein as far as Freiberg, having found nothing of the enemy, returned with his detachment to the camp at Töplitz.

Desertion from the enemy continues: daily they arrive – soldiers from all sorts of nations.

15 June

Since the Prussians, under the orders of General Driesen, had occupied the town of Bamberg and oppressed the Circle of Franconia by all manner of excesses and pillage, the principal desire of the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, had been to give prompt succour to those States of the Empire, which had been crushed by their pretended defenders.



To this effect, General Dombasle,[13] who commanded a Corps of Imperial and Royal troops attached to the French army in Westphalia, received orders to go to Würzburg. He was to join with the corps under the command of General Rosenfeld who, after the capture of Bamberg, had encamped under the guns of that town. General Dombasle was to take command of all the troops, which were to be augmented with the Palatine Dragoon Regiment of His Imperial Majesty. Following his arrival at Würzburg, General Dombasle received orders to make some forward movement to constrain the depredations of the enemy and to make them turn back. To this effect, he detached Colonel the Baron von Vécsey with the Széchényi Regiment sustained by a body of infantry and the Würtemberg dragoons. This movement was perfectly successful. The above-mentioned colonel advanced to Kezingen. He drove back the enemy on every side, obliging him not only to retreat to Bamberg, but also to abandon that town and all the country during his retirement to Bayreuth. Colonel Vécsey took post at Bamberg and camped there to await the arrival of General Dombasle, who followed closely with the rest of his corps.

13 Lieutenant General Karl Franz Dombasle le Houx.

Corps of Generals Dombasle and Rosenfeld

	Bns.	Gren. Coys.	Sqns.
Lieutenant General Dombasle			
Karl Lothringen	1		
Los Rios	1		
Ligne	1		
Saxe-Gotha	1		
Arberg	1		
Platz	1		
Major General Rosenfeld			
Ferentheil	2	2	
Varel	2	2	
Württemberg Dragoons			2

In addition to the above may be counted: the 5 squadrons of the Széchényi Hussars; the 5 squadrons of the Palatine Dragoon Regiment in the service of the Emperor; and a body of recruits, approximately one battalion strong, being brought to join regiments in the Imperial and Royal Army. The combined corps thus comprised an effective strength of 12 squadrons and 10 battalions.

The enemy, on leaving, distinguished themselves in a truly Prussian manner. They did not stop at Bayreuth but scuttled off to Hof. There, on the morning of the 15th, they attacked, with five squadrons of hussars, the advanced posts of General Luzinsky near Adorf. This attack was received by several volunteers of the Army of the Empire, who had been rushed forward to sustain the post, and by the Regiment of Splényi. These repulsed the enemy and pursued them towards Hof. In that engagement the enemy lost one captain and ten men killed and two prisoners, together with many wounded that escaped. On our side the loss was one soldier killed and thirteen wounded. Unhappily, the major of Regiment Nagel of Köln, together with two captains, had the misfortune to be captured. In the pursuit of the enemy, those officers had become exposed. For the rest, General Luzinsky renders every justice to the bravery of the troops of the Empire engaged on this occasion. He greatly praises the conduct of Lieutenant Meunier of the Nagel Regiment, whose conduct in this affair was extremely distinguished.

16 June

The enemy returned to the charge but found everything well-disposed to meet them. After having been saluted with a brisk fusillade, they turned back up the road whence they had come. It appeared that this operation on their part had no other object than covering their retreat, which they made from Hof to Plauen and Zwickau.

Around Zschopau, the enemy parties have advanced beyond Annaberg to Geyersdorf, Mildenau, Mauersberg and Streckewalde. As these visits caused some inquietude to our advanced posts, the Commandant-General ordered

General Ujházy and Colonel Ried, of the Slavonian Gradiscaner Regiment, who were with the light troops around Presnitz and Basberg, to chase off the enemy. To make the success of this operation more certain still, the Palatine Guard Regiment, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Beldenbusch and Major Forstmeister, together with four other companies of grenadiers and two cannon, were sent, on the 15th, through Kaaden, to sustain this attack. At the same time General Hadik advanced Colonel Kamárony, of his regiment, with a large detachment, through Johnsdorf into Freiberg and Marienberg. This was to alarm the enemy on that side, so as to hinder them from going to the help of the others.

17 June

Before daybreak, Colonel Ried advanced towards Mauersberg. At the moment of marching to the attack, he learnt that the enemy had retired the evening before to Annaberg. There, they had established palisades and raised a breastwork to shield the place from all insults. In Mauersberg, they had not left more than a lieutenant with 30 men from the battalion of Wunsch. Because of this news, Colonel Ried advanced several Croats and hussars to force out the defenders of Mauersberg. The enemy made a slight resistance, more to cover their retreat than to defend the post. Twelve were taken prisoner, a few killed, but the lieutenant, with the remainder, escaped under cover of the darkness in the woods and thickets which covered the area. Since all the other posts had similarly been evacuated, Colonel Ried saw that there was nothing more to do, and, not having a sufficient force to attack Annaberg, he returned to Basberg with all the troops employed on this expedition. In his report, he rendered equal justice to the spirit and zeal that the grenadiers, and all the Palatine battalion, had demonstrated in coming to grips with the enemy.

18 June

Since all the reports arriving today confirmed the retreat of the enemy from Hof and Plauen, and also that General Luzinsky was in pursuit of them, the Commandant-General sent orders to General Esterházy to advance with all the troops under his command from Eger, so that he would be better placed to observe the movements of the enemy.

For the remainder, the army continued in the same positions at Saaz and Laun, but under orders to be ready to march at any moment.

We still await news of what Colonel Kamárony, of Regiment Hadik, has been able to achieve with his detachment.

19 June

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, received news that, on the 17th, General Luzinsky had been attacked near Rossbach by nine squadrons of hussars and 200 infantry of the Corps of Mayr. He had beaten these and chased them as far as Oelsnitz, after having killed a good number. In the pursuit he had taken 60 prisoners, amongst whom were three officers. General Luzinsky reported his own loss as not more than one dead and five wounded.

The same day the Prussians returned to the charge with a corps of 4,000 men and six cannon under the orders of General Finck.[14] At three o'clock in the afternoon, they attacked General Luzinsky at Asch. That general, with the Splényi Regiment and sustained by the volunteers of the troops of the Empire, defended himself with such bravery and skill that General Esterházy had time to come to his aid at the head of a detachment of 2,000 men. The enemy were driven away and pursued as far as Oelsnitz leaving many dead and also a great number of wounded. On our side, despite an engagement lasting more than three hours, we suffered only three dead and seven wounded. General Esterházy once again reported the valour and enthusiasm with which all the troops of the Empire fought on this occasion. Finally, General Esterházy returned to his camp at Eger, while General Luzinsky occupied his post at Asch and pushed his advanced patrols to Adorf, where they are in contact with those of the enemy.

20 June

The enemy made a detachment from Marienberg towards our advanced posts at Brandau. On the approach of the enemy, who were very superior in number, our troops retired but, having been sustained by a detachment sent from Colonel Kamárony, who was returning from Freiberg having found nothing of the foe, they returned to offer battle. The enemy then withdrew, after having pillaged the village of Brandau. Our hussars pursued them, killed several and took a prisoner as well as several deserters, who escaped from the enemy during their retreat.

21 June

The enemy once again attacked the abatis near Rosenhaus, but, finding the Croats well posted, they retired after having endured several discharges. Colonel Kamárony, who was approaching that post with his detachment, pursued the enemy as far as Annaberg.

The deserters, who came in on this occasion, report: that the Prussians have pulled back all the troops who were at Annaberg, leaving only 200

14 Major General Friedrich Augustus von Finck, of Prussia.

men at Marienberg; that they are fortifying themselves everywhere, but particularly in the camp at Zschopau; and that desertion becomes, every day, more of a problem.

The news from Dresden suggests: that there is much alarm at the activities of our parties; that there is continual work on the fortifications; that the garrison is nearly always under arms; and that the town is now completely cut off from contact with Bohemia.

We have sent a reinforcement of troops and munitions to the Corps of General Esterházy. The army continues to occupy the old camps at Saaz and Laun.

22 June

The corps of General Dombasle, who had left Würzburg on the 15th, arrived yesterday morning at Bamberg. They had pushed their advanced guard, under the orders of Colonel Vécsey of the Széchényi Regiment, to Hollfeld. Thus, all of Franconia has been cleansed of the plunderers who had done so much evil and damage.

23 June

A large enemy party, composed of infantry and cavalry, advanced towards Weipert. The lieutenant of Croats, who was in that place with thirty men, was obliged to retire as far as Beil, before General Ujházy was able to advance a detachment to sustain him. At the approach of those troops, the enemy, who had started to pillage the area, took the fruits of their work and returned to Annaberg.

At the same time, another enemy detachment advanced towards Brandau and a third, coming from Pirna, approached Schönwald. They pillaged several houses near our advanced posts and stole cattle from the pastures, but, as soon as any of our troops advanced towards them, they retired with the greatest speed. The better to contain this brigandage, General Hadik, advanced a large detachment under the orders of the Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. This detachment, composed of cavalry and infantry, advanced within the borders of Saxony and restored tranquillity to those regions.

Everything that the enemy does brings us more deserters. These report: that there is continual work fortifying the camp at Zschopau; that they have there a numerous artillery; that there are always 900 country carts ready to transport the baggage in case a move should be ordered; that they send their sick, wounded and prisoners to Leipzig; and that, for the last resort, a camp has been marked out near Frauenstein. All these reports have been confirmed by other news that we have received from Saxony.

24 June

Captain Hilebrand of the Palatinal Hussars, from the Comitat of Steven, arrived at headquarters. He had been sent by Colonel Török,[15] who commanded a detachment on the other side of the Elbe in Lusatia. He reported that he had encountered the two diligences, which plied between Berlin and Dresden. From them, he had extracted 3,000 silver florins in contributions, and captured a portfolio full of letters. In addition, Cornet Devai, of the same regiment and Comitat, had also met with the diligence from Dresden to Torgau and had captured all the letters. These packets were examined at headquarters, where they yielded plenty of very interesting news. Those detachments, from the troops of Colonel Török, had been vigorously pursued by Prussians from the Dresden garrison, but, they had conducted themselves with so much capacity and circumspection that they had now re-joined the main body of their troops without any loss.

25 June

We received news, from General Esterházy at Eger, that the enemy had retired from Oelsnitz and Plauen to Reichenbach and Zwickau, and that the larger part of that corps had marched to the camp at Zschopau to join with the rest of the army. In these circumstances, General Luzinsky had advanced to Adorf. He had sent a large detachment, under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel of the Splényi Hussars, in pursuit of the enemy. A captain from the same regiment, with 100 horse, had soon taken post at Plauen, pushing his patrols towards Reichenbach. General Esterházy was about to follow the enemy with his whole corps.

26 June

Sixty-four Prussian prisoners came from Eger; they were expeditiously sent on to Prague. The army, here and at Laun, received the order to be ready to march at any moment.

27 June

At dawn, a Prussian detachment of 1,500 men attacked our abatis near Weipert. They dislodged the defending Croats, who were pushed back as far as Presnitz. The enemy had about thirty killed and wounded; on our side there were five Croats killed, seven wounded and a lieutenant taken prisoner. General Kleefeld[16] assembled a detachment to drive the enemy away, but the Prussians, after having pillaged several small farms, retired to

15 Colonel Andreas Michel Freiherr von Török commanding the Palatinal Hussars.
16 Major General Wenzel Mathias Knoget von Kleefeld.

Annaberg. Because of this attack, the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Zweybrücken, reinforced the advanced posts near Kaaden, by two battalions with four cannon, together with several grenadiers and a large detachment of German cavalry. This reinforcement was designed to sustain the light troops in the event of their being attacked.

28 June

Prince Henry entered the camp at Zschopau with the main part of the troops who had been in the neighbourhood of Oelsnitz and Plauen. Of those, he had left 4 regiments at Zwickau, after having sent a detachment towards Gera.

The deserters, who arrive daily, have reported on the activities of Colonel Mayr. That colonel, with his band, was at Lossnitz and Marienberg; and the lieutenant colonel, with a battalion and three squadrons of hussars was at Annaberg, from whence they make raids towards the frontiers of Bohemia.

30 June

The Commandant-General received the news that General Dombasle had, on the 26th, left Bamberg with all the troops under his command. He was directing his march towards Saxony. In addition, General Esterházy had advanced a detachment, under the orders of General Luzinsky, as far as Oelsnitz. The advanced posts of that detachment were near Plauen, and patrols had been sent towards Zwickau. There, the Prussian General Itzenplitz was in command, with his infantry posted in the town and the cavalry behind it, on the road to Chemnitz.

News arrived from Saxony that Prince Henry had drawn the garrison of Leipzig to his field army. In Leipzig, he had left no more than a single battalion of the Regiment Saldern, with several hundred sick. At the same time, he had transported all the magazines to Chemnitz. It appeared that the enemy were much alarmed by the march of the Russians, who were making intense raids and threatening to invade either Silesia or Brandenburg. The whole Prussian army in the camp at Zschopau had orders to be ready to march, for which purpose Prince Henry continually kept a large number of wagons to follow his army.

There have been no changes in the position of our army, which maintains its camps at Saaz and Laun. From time to time, reinforcements of recruits and convalescents arrive here. There is assiduous training of the troops at manoeuvres, and frequent exercising of the artillery, of which the contingent from Köln has acquitted itself with much competence and to the entire satisfaction of everyone.

1 July

General Hülsen left Annaberg at the head of 4 battalions and the same number of squadrons with six cannon. He marched through Schwartzenberg and attacked the abatis near Platten. From there, he dislodged the Croats, who were obliged to retire to Joachimstahl. General Ujházy, who had arrived the same day at Kaaden, immediately marched at the head of a detachment of Croats and hussars and, the same night, reached Joachimstahl.

2 July

General Ujházy was attacked at first light. Under a continual bombardment, he was obliged to retire to the heights behind Joachimstahl. There, he sustained reiterated attacks with all possible vigour. Eventually, the enemy, seeing that he could not be dislodged, quit the field. The same evening, they withdrew towards Platten. One of our hussars was killed, and five horses and ten men were wounded; amongst the latter, there was a lieutenant and a cornet of the Baranyay Regiment, who were both mortally wounded. Two hussars were taken prisoner. We do not know the loss of the enemy, because he carried off all his killed and wounded.

3 July

At dawn, the same enemy detachment marched towards Presnitz. There they attacked the Croats, who were advanced in the wood to dispute the passage. The combat was lively and stubborn, but finally the Croats repulsed the enemy, who had been very superior in number. The enemy was obliged to retire through Schönberg towards Annaberg. They left many dead and two prisoners, as well as thirty deserters. We had one Croat killed and five wounded.

In order to sustain the advanced posts with a larger force, General Esterházy had been ordered to march, with his corps from Eger, to the heights of Elbogen. He arrived there this morning, having sent a detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Graeven to Joachimstahl. General Luzinsky remained with his corps at Oelsnitz and Plauen, from whence his parties have been raiding into Saxony.

The corps under the orders of General Dombasle entered, on the 1st, the camp of Münchberg finding it in very good order with artillery and everything necessary for its defence. He had pushed his advanced guard to Hof, and from there some posts to Lobenstein. In addition, at the same time, he had sent a large detachment towards Königshofen to reveal everything about the ulterior movements of the enemy, and to put a stop to their brigandage.

The latest news from Saxony suggests that Prince Henry, with the bulk of his army, is at Zschopau. This is apart from a large corps assembled at Annaberg. That corps is engaged on raids, and there is talk that there will soon be an expedition to Bohemia. The camp of Zschopau has been fortified.

Each two regiments have a battery of eight cannon, besides which there are 42 heavy pieces of reserve artillery. Behind the camp, the enemy have thrown two bridges across the River Zschopau, on the roads to Waldkirchen and Hennersdorf. Amassed in Chemnitz, there is a huge magazine. Finally, Prince Henry, who has his headquarters in the village of Gornau, has had one camp marked out at Heinzebank and another at Wolkenstein.

4 July

Colonel Török sent intelligence from Lusatia that a large detachment, coming from Dresden, had reached Bautzen. From thence, the enemy appeared to wish to advance towards Zittau. He also reports that Dresden has, once more, a garrison of seven battalions and two squadrons of hussars.

5 July

Freiherr von Reitzenstein, Aide-de-Camp of the Imperial and Royal Army, arrived. He had been dispatched by Marshal Daun, with the news that the King of Prussia had precipitately raised the siege of Olmütz. This was because a corps of 10,000 men, who were bringing him munitions and six wagons of silver, had been entirely overthrown. His Most Serene Highness, the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, received that officer with every distinction and proof of the most perfect satisfaction with his news, and caused him to enter headquarters with six postillions sounding their horns. This entry was accompanied by the Baron von Widmann, the Imperial and Royal Adjutant-General to His Most Serene Highness; it was followed by a tour of the camp. It would be impossible to express the universal joy that this happy event caused throughout the army. The following is the relation:

> Copy of the letter from Marshal von Daun to His Most Serene Highness, His Grace, The Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, brought by the Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Colonel Freiherr von Reitzenstein, dated from the headquarters at Gross Teiniz, 2nd July 1758.
>
> We received intelligence that, within a few days, the King of Prussia was expecting a convoy of several thousand waggons of rations and munitions. This was escorted by 13 to 14,000 men and was coming from Silesia through Neisse and Troppau. General Loudon was detached on one side of its route, and General Sziskovics on the other, to hinder the transport. Each general had with him about six thousand men. Those two generals encountered the convoy near Domstadtl, between Troppau and Olmütz. They attacked with such success that, after having killed between three and four thousand of the escort, and dispersed the remainder, they seized about two thousand wagons. The greater part of these, which were loaded with munitions, they blew up.

> General Loudon took prisoner General Putkammer, two majors, 20 officers and about 400 men, and he captured six cannon. He is, once more, in pursuit of the enemy to make himself master of the rest of the convoy.
>
> For his part, General Sziskovics captured two officers of the General Staff, 28 other officers, and two battalions of grenadiers, making in all about 800 men, with six cannon.
>
> The advantageous position of the Army of the King had not allowed us to attack him in his camp, and all my endeavours to lure him to me, had been fruitless. I judged it proper to approach as close as possible to the town of Olmütz, in order to be able to sustain that place with all my forces, and to oblige the enemy to change his position. To this end, I decamped my army on the night of the 30th to 1st of the month, so that the enemy would not be aware of my operation until well into the next day. A march of six miles was achieved, and we reached the heights without encountering the least obstacle. This movement, combined with the interception of the convoy, so stunned the enemy that, last night, he precipitately raised the siege of Olmütz.
>
> P.S. This morning the King started to retire with all his army. General of Cavalry the Baron von Buccow pursues him with the abovementioned generals, so that his retreat is being harassed by twenty thousand men.
>
> Given at Headquarters at Saaz, the 5th July 1758.

Colonel Reitzenstein entered the camp at 10 o'clock this morning. He was preceded by eight postillions blowing horns. Verbally, he also informed us that the Prussians had left behind, at Olmütz, five mortars and three cannon.

Tomorrow, the whole army will be under arms and will, in the accustomed manner, sing the 'Te Deum' for these happy occurrences.

6 July

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, sang the Te Deum in his camp for the advantages with which the God of Armies had crowned the just arms of Her Most Serene Imperial and Royal Majesty in Moravia, that were fighting for the deliverance of Olmütz.

All the grenadiers and carabineers, accompanied by the drums, trumpets and hautboys, paraded under the orders of General von Nagel, of Köln. During the evening, the army ranged in order of battle and made the triple fire of rejoicing. Each fire was preceded by a salute of fifty discharges of cannon. The same ceremony was also celebrated in the camp of Laun.

7 July

All the Prussian parties, who had been out pillaging, have re-joined the army near Zschopau. Mayr arrived at Marienberg with two battalions and two squadrons, and Wunsch with other troops at Annaberg.

8 July

Four Prussian hussars arrived. These had been captured, at the gates of Pirna, by our patrols from the detachment under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Nostrowsky, who was based near Dippoldiswalde. Reportedly, there is work night and day to the fortifications of Pirna and Sonnenstein. The garrison there has been reinforced to a strength of 1,200 men by a detachment coming from Dresden. These reports confirm other intelligence that we have from Saxony suggesting that Prince Henry recognizes the importance of Pirna. There, he has marked out a camp and some emplacements for throwing bridges over the Elbe. He is sending back the sick, the wounded and the prisoners from Leipzig to Torgau, and the magazine and the baggage is starting to defile back from Chemnitz to Dresden. At Dresden, some recruits and invalids have arrived to bring the battalions back to strength. According to the reports coming from that town, these are to reinforce the army of Prince Henry, which has daily been enfeebled by extensive desertion.

9 July

General Esterházy came back into line with the corps which been under his orders near Eger. Before his departure, he reinforced General Luzinsky with infantry and cannon, leaving him well posted at Oelsnitz. Meanwhile General Dombasle was, once more, at Münchberg. From their positions, Generals Luzinsky and Dombasle are pushing their posts into different regions of Saxony.

Recently, two Generals-of-Infantry of the Empire have arrived at the army: His Excellency the Graf von Fürstenberg[17] and His Royal Highness the Prince Karl August von Baden Durlach. They have now taken up their duties.

The Adjutant-General, Baron von Reitzenstein, whom His Excellency Marshal von Daun had sent to the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, with the happy news of the deliverance of Olmütz, has returned with dispatches of the utmost importance.

10 July

Our patrols, detached from the advanced posts of General Luzinsky, who maintained his position at Oelsnitz, encountered those of the enemy at Reichenbach.

17 General-of-Infantry Ludwig Egon Landgraf von Fürstenberg.

11 July

The captain of the Splényi Hussars, who encamped with his detachment near to Reichenbach, finding the enemy superior in numbers, retired towards Plauen. He was not pursued by the enemy; he did not lose a single man. This evening, he retook his post at Reichenbach, from whence the enemy detachment had returned to Zwickau.

12 July

The enemy made the same manoeuvre again, and, having fired several musket shots, returned to Zwickau. Meanwhile, General Luzinsky, discovered, in Plauen, nearly 6,000 thaler. This is understood to be part of the contribution that the Vogtland was to pay to the Prussian war-chest. The general took that money on deposit, and sent it, by an officer, to headquarters.

The news that has been received of the enemy suggests that they are making diverse movements to right and left, without any essential change in their disposition at present. Their army is constantly in readiness to march, although separated in different posts. There are not more than 15,000 men encamped at Zschopau. The rest are distributed between Zwickau, Freiberg and Chemnitz with their advanced posts always at Annaberg and Marienberg. From Marienberg, yesterday, a detachment of four squadrons set off for Torgau.

13 July

According to reports from Colonel Török, the detachment lately sent from the garrison at Dresden has posted itself at Kamenz and Radeberg to observe the advanced posts which we hold in Lusatia, which daily approach the gates of Dresden.

For the rest, our army keeps to the same positions at Saaz and at Laun. The same is true of the corps of General Dombasle at Münchberg, from whence the advance posts, from time to time, make movements to alarm the enemy and to constrain their raids.

General-of-Cavalry Freiherr von Bretlach has arrived to take command of all the cavalry.[18]

14 July

The enemy has once again sent out a detachment from Zwickau to make a new attempt to surprise our advanced post near Reichenbach. They found that post alerted to receive them and returned without attempting anything. Their

18 General-of-Cavalry Johann Franz Freiherr von Bretlach.

patrols are in daily contact with ours between Zwickau and Reichenbach, where there have been several skirmishes, so far without decisive result.

Colonel Mayr left Marienberg and advanced to Reitzenhain, while Colonel Wunsch, with his troop, attacked the abatis near Ullenbach. That attack was vigorously repulsed by our Croats, leaving several dead and many more wounded. Meanwhile, Colonel Mayr retraced his steps, without making the least enterprise on his side.

16 July

An enemy detachment advanced from Zwickau to Auerbach. General Luzinsky, who was informed of this, detached one hundred horse to chase them off. At the approach of our troops, the enemy retired without coming to grips.

17 July

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, received intelligence, yesterday evening, that the two partisans, Mayr and Wunsch, were now operating with their battalions, two battalions of grenadiers and eight squadrons of hussars. They appear to wish to dislodge our posts at Presnitz and Basberg.

All these continual movements seem to indicate that there have been several changes in the position of the enemy near Zschopau. This intimation has been confirmed by the reports of deserters, and by other news from Saxony, to the effect that Prince Henry had detached four or five thousand men from his camp. We have no clear idea of their destination, other than that a part of the reserve artillery was sent to Chemnitz, and that the magazine, as well as the heavy baggage, has started to wend its way from Chemnitz to Dresden. Two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of hussars have been sent to reinforce the garrison of Dresden.

On the far side of the Elbe, everything is quiet, and the enemy has made no further movement.

This morning two battalions and two companies of grenadiers, with six cannon and two howitzers, left our camp taking the road to Töplitz.

General Dombasle received the order to leave Munchberg and advance to Hof with his corps. He was to push his advanced guard into Saxony to Gefell, Mühltroff and Elsterberg. He was also to push a detachment, composed of infantry, dragoons and hussars, through Coburg towards Königshofen to secure the borders of those districts from insults and raids by small parties. Finally, some 150 hussars were to advance into the country of Fulda.

The two main armies kept to the same position: that of the enemy at Zschopau, ours at Saaz and Laun.

18 July

The Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken received the news that the corps under the orders of General Dombasle had occupied the camp at Hof. It had pushed some posts to Gefell and along the River Elster.

This same day, he also learnt that a Prussian corps, 10,000 men strong with twelve cannon under the orders of General Itzenplitz, had advanced to Plauen and Oelsnitz: this corps came, in part, from the camp at Zschopau; the remainder from Zwickau. General Luzinsky repulsed their advanced guard and captured a quarter-master and an enemy hussar. However, seeing that they were being reinforced, that general retired towards Asch without the loss of a single man.

19 July

Leaving an advanced post near Asch, the above mentioned General Luzinsky took his position at Haslau.

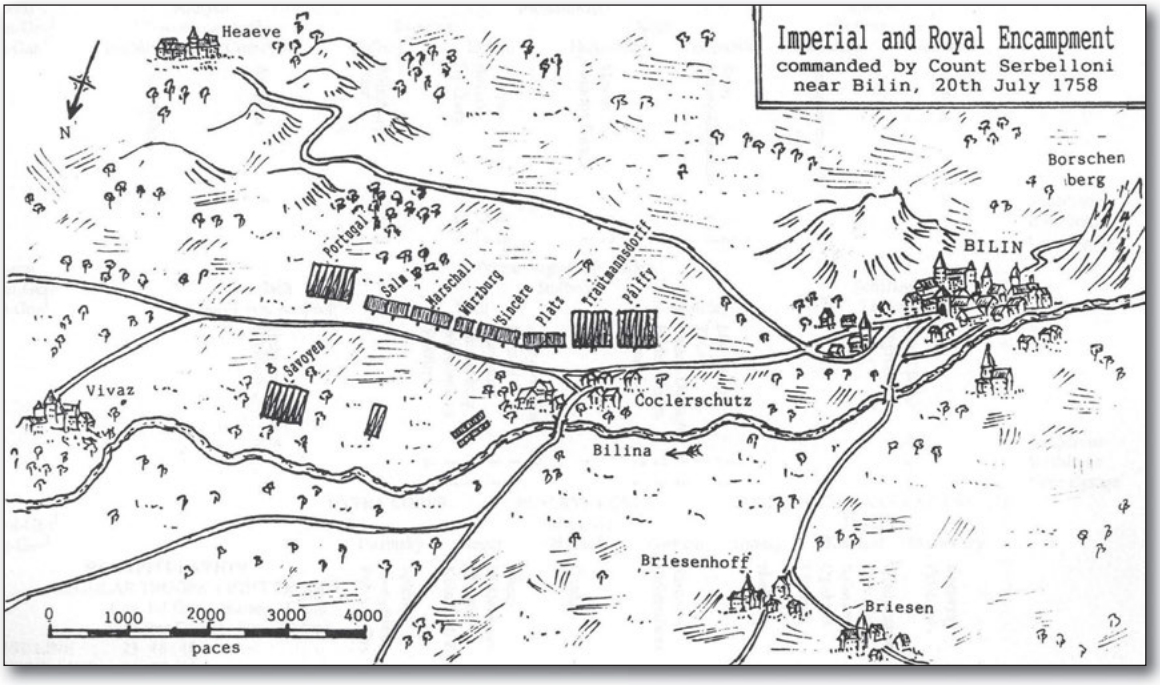
Meanwhile, Generals Kleefeld and Ujházy, having noticed that the troops from Marienberg and Annaberg had departed towards Zwickau, went, at the head of a detachment, and reconnoitred those two posts. They found them both lightly garrisoned by some regular troops from the camp of Zschopau. They attacked the advanced posts composed of dragoons and cavalry, killing between twelve and fifteen and taking prisoner an officer and eight dragoons. The above-mentioned generals then returned to their posts at Basberg and Presnitz having suffered no more than four hussars wounded on this occasion.

20 July

The army, both at Saaz and Laun, was set in motion. It marched in four columns and entered the camps which had been marked out at Brix and Billin. During the night, and throughout the morning, the rain fell incessantly. This spoilt the roads so much that the reserve artillery, the greater part of the baggage, and the Rearguard were unable to reach the camp during the morning. While the army rested, the Advance Guard, under the orders of General Hadik, went forward and camped in front of Töplitz on the road from Karbitz. They pushed out detachments and advanced posts near Bohmisch-Einsiedel and as far as Zöblitz, and also on the roads from Freiberg and Nollendorf.

The news from Saxony tells us that Prince Henry is once more at the camp at Zschopau. While the camp is much reduced, it is not precisely known if the troops, who have been detached, went towards Vogtland, or if a part had taken another route.

Until now, on the far side of the Elbe, everything remains in the same tranquillity.



22 July

The Reigning Prince of Hohenzollern arrived at the army.

The enemy corps, which had advanced as far as Asch under the orders of General Itzenplitz, returned to Zwickau. General Luzinsky followed swiftly. He re-took his post at Oelsnitz, once more placing his advanced posts at Plauen and Reichenbach.

23 July

The enemy made many alterations in the disposition of their advanced posts. This occasioned us to do so as well: a considerable detachment has been placed at Bohmisch under the order of Colonel Losy; another, under the orders of Colonel Dittrich, at Neustadt and Neudorf; and a third, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Nostrowsky, in the neighbourhood of Lauenstein. This latter, on arrival, gave chase to a Prussian party and, after having sabred several, took prisoner a corporal and eight hussars of the Regiment Székely.

General Hadik encamped with his Advanced Guard in front of the village of Turn on the road which goes to Nollendorf. From there, he can sustain all the advanced posts. At the same time, he gave orders for the repair of all the roads which lead to Saxony. He also marked out a camp at Töplitz and another at Nollendorf.

24 July

Lieutenant General Dombasle moved from Hof and encamped at Gofell in Saxony. At the same time, he pushed some posts to Schleiz, to Zeulenroda, and, on the far side of the Elster, towards Grais. He has issued a rigorous prohibition to the Saxon subjects against furnishing further supplies to the Prussian camp or having any further communication or correspondence with them.

25 July

We received the news that Prince Henry, who is once more in his camp at Zschopau, had detached several battalions towards Dresden, where they are much alarmed at the approach of our troops. We have been brought news from that capital that the Commandant has placed gunpowder in the houses of the suburbs, and pitch and other combustibles on the roofs. It appears that he has also taken up residence in the Royal Palace.

There are no further changes in the posts on the far side of the Elbe. We do not apprehend anything, except that a Prussian corps left the camp at Zschopau and took the road to Torgau. A captain of the detachment of Colonel Török has been sent with a party into the neighbourhood of Crossen and Sagan.

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, spent several days examining the approaches to the camps at Brüx and Bilin, and also that which has been traced at Töplitz. He also made a reconnaissance of the district. The army kept its position at Brüx which, by the nature of the terrain, was extremely advantageous.

26 July

Colonel Ried, of the Gradiscaner Regiment, who was going to reconnoitre the post at Marienberg, surprised the advanced post of the enemy at Boden. This attack was led by Captain Bilek of the Liccaner grenadiers. Our troops killed a cornet and eight soldiers, took prisoner a lieutenant with nine men and sixteen horses, and chased the remainder as far as the gates of Marienberg without losing a single man.

27 July

The Prussian General Knobloch has left his camp at Zschopau with several battalions and squadrons and marched to Dippoldiswalde, while pushing forward his patrols towards Mulda and Frauenstein. On receiving news of this, Lieutenant General Hadik, with the Advanced Guard of the army, advanced to Culm. He pushed forward, in advance, a large detachment under the orders of General Mitrowsky to Breitenau.

28 July

General Hadik marched, early today, with the rest of his corps to Schönwald and Streckenwalde. This was undertaken the better to observe the enemy, who, for several days, had made various movements from the camp at Zschopau towards Chemnitz, Freiberg and Dippoldiswalde. General Mitrowsky marched, for his part, to Altenberg, pushing his patrols along the road to Dippoldiswalde.

The same day, the army decamped at one in the afternoon from the camp of Brüx and Bilin and marched in four columns. That evening, one part encamped at Dux and the other took post at Töplitz.

29 July

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, made a dawn reconnaissance of all the positions and approaches to the camp at Töplitz.

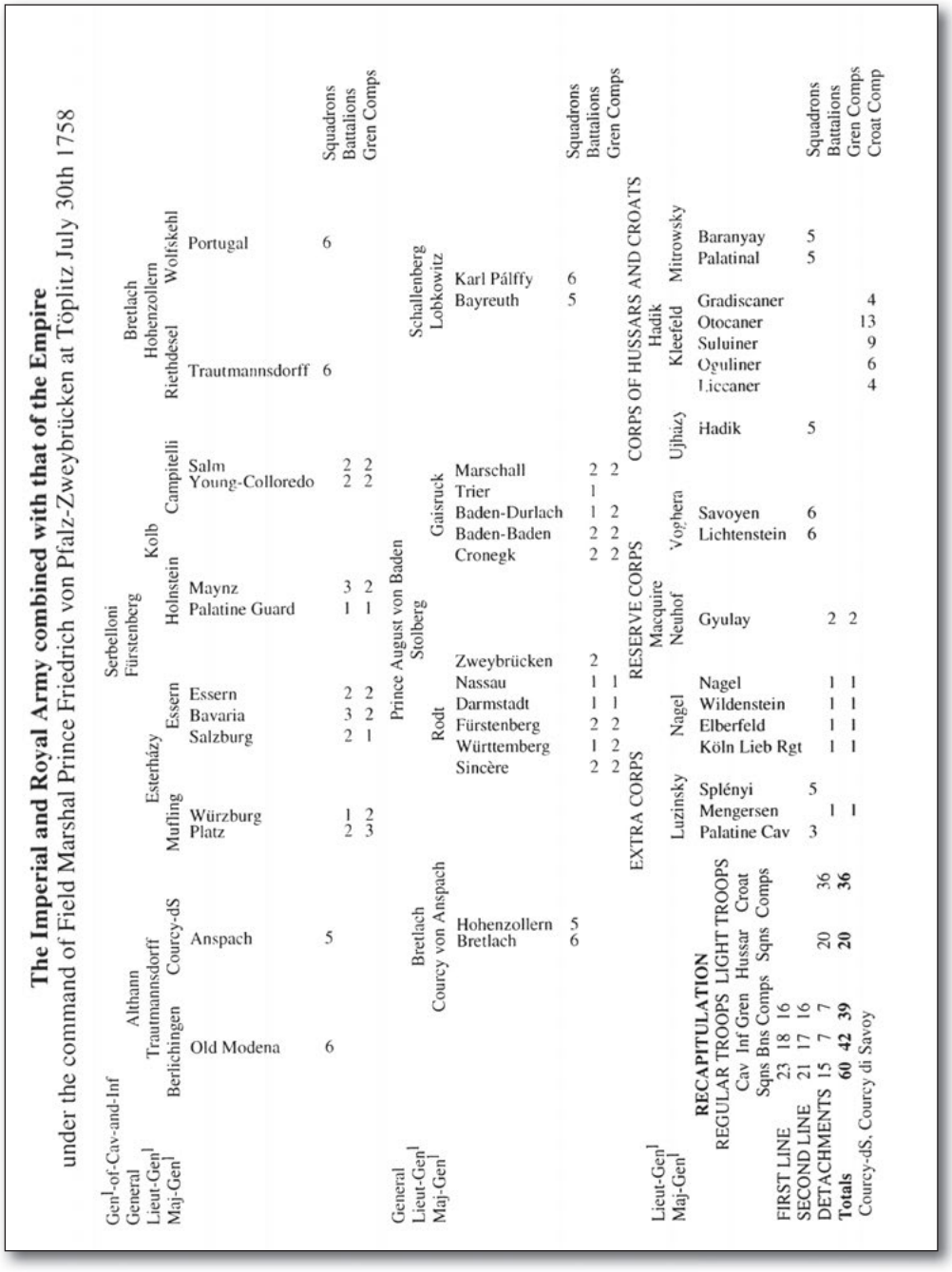
At Töplitz, the Commandant-General received the following intelligence: that, despite the marches and counter-marches of divers enemy regiments, the camp at Zschopau was still held in force, although ready at any moment to march; that our light troops had been active in the neighbourhood of Annaberg and Marienberg, having chased out all the advanced posts of the enemy; but, that those two places were garrisoned by infantry and hussars with some cannon, and that much work had been done to place them in a state of defence.

Major General Gabriel Freiherr von Luzinsky had advanced with his corps towards Reichenbach and induced all the advanced posts of the enemy to draw back to Zwickau where, according to the report of some deserters, there were two battalions and two squadrons with six cannon under the orders of General Itzenplitz. On learning this General Karl von Dombasle was ordered to leave Gefell with his corps; he was to advance to Plauen, in order to be able to sustain General Luzinsky and the better to blockade the enemy in Zwickau.

Colonel Török forwarded a report that everything was quiet on the other side of the Elbe. He had detached from his corps a captain with a party, which advanced as far as Sagan. That town had been directed to raise 30,000 florins, in money and contributions. This was on the point of being conveyed to Breslau for the Prussian war-chest. He happily profited from this circumstance without encountering any of the enemy.

30 July

The army marched from Dux and entered the camp that had been traced in front of the town of Töplitz. There, it united with the troops under the orders of General Count Serbelloni, who had marched there directly from Bilin. The whole army encamped in two lines, the left supported on the village of Dorn,



The Imperial and Royal Army combined with that of the Empire
under the command of Field Marshal Prince Friedrich von Pfalz-Zweybrücken at Töplitz July 30th 1758

| | | |

1 July

An enemy corps, composed of six battalions and eight squadrons, with twelve cannon, under the orders of General Moritz Wilhelm von Asseburg and Colonel Mayr, came from the camp and Zschopau and advanced through Reitzenhain towards Basberg. An enemy hussar, who had deserted during the night, alerted General Kleefeld to the force and intentions of the Prussians. That general had, at his disposal, only the following troops: one Bavarian battalion and grenadier company; the Grenzer battalions of Gradiscaner and Liccaner, with the company of grenadiers; 300 German horse and 500 hussars; and four cannon. Despite the inequality of forces, he made every disposition to enable him to defend his post with vigour.

The first attack began at eight o'clock in the morning. Despite a continual cannonade, and repeated efforts by the enemy to dislodge him, Captain Gyenes of the Gradiscaner Croats, who was in command of one hundred men at the threatened post, maintained his position with the greatest valour for an hour and a half. He was finally obliged to yield it to the superior numbers of the enemy, and retreated to the entrenchments where General Kleefeld was posted with his corps. He conducted this withdrawal in the finest possible order.

The enemy followed him and prepared to make a frontal assault. This was well received by cannon and musketry, which caused them to retreat and deploy in the wood, from whence they endeavoured to gain the flank of our troops. General Kleefeld, who had perceived their manoeuvres, quickly moved his grenadiers and cannon to the flanks. A moment later the enemy presented himself. They advanced rapidly under the cover of a continual bombardment from their cannon. Ours replied so effectively that three enemy guns were dismounted. Finally, after a stubborn resistance, the enemy were beaten and put to flight in the greatest disorder. The Croats and hussars pursued them, and the Bavarian battalion, who had performed marvels, leapt over the parapet and, with their bayonets and musket butts, drove the enemy far from the field of battle.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy retired with the greatest precipitation towards Marienberg. They had lost more than five hundred men killed and wounded, including several officers. That total does not include a considerable number of deserters. Our loss in killed and wounded was thirty men, including only a single officer wounded.

The same evening, General Kleefeld sent his adjutant to carry a report of the action to the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken. In this he did justice to the courage and steadiness of those gallant troops, who had performed such prodigies of valour. He noted in particular: the good and wise dispositions of Colonel von Ried, who commanded the left and contributed greatly to the success of the affair; Colonel Morawitzky and Major Schuch of the Bavarians; Colonel Orozy and Lieutenant Colonel Blesnic of the hussars; Lieutenant Colonel Eizenberg of the Regiment Hohenzolleren, who commanded the German cavalry; Lieutenant Colonels Worbeu of the Croats, and Sprunck of Baranyay; Captains the Prinz von Kinsky of Liechtenstein, and Dossans of the Liccancers; and Lieutenants Eichelburg and Werndle

of the Bavarians. He confided that it would be impossible to acknowledge sufficiently the gallantry and zeal of all the troops who had been present on that occasion. General Kleefeld also observed that he was much indebted to the skill of the Bavarian gunners, since the artillery had been of very great service. This point was emphasised by the fact that, the same evening, General Kleefeld requested six munition waggons because his supplies were almost completely consumed. Finally, General Kleefeld himself acquired much glory on this occasion through his courage, and also because of the good disposition of his troops, which had procured such a happy outcome.

1 August

The enemy remained quiet on his side, contenting himself with licking the wounds which he had received. Meanwhile, General Hadik, who was at Schönwald with the Advanced Guard of the army, reported that General Mitrowsky had gone to reconnoitre the enemy camp at Dippoldiswalde with two other officers and several hussars. Sadly, he had been surrounded and captured by a large enemy force.

2 August

On receiving the news that General Dombasle had arrived at Plauen with his corps, and that General Luzinsky had reached Reichenbach, the enemy abandoned Zwickau. After sending two hundred horse to pursue the enemy, General Luzinsky occupied that town. At the same time, he pushed forwards his advanced posts towards Chemnitz and the camp at Zschopau.

The reports of the enemy signified that Prince Henry was, once more, at the camp of Zschopau, but that he had detached, in all, six regiments with fourteen heavy cannon. These had taken post at Dippoldiswalde and camped behind that place, between Oberhäslich and Possendorf. From there, they were pushing their patrols to Glashütte. There they were in contact with the advanced posts of General Hadik, who was then at Altenberg.

On the far side of the Elbe, everything remained the same – tranquil.

According to a single report from Dresden, in addition to the garrison previously noted, the Regiments of Knobloch, Lestwith and Bredow are expected soon. In addition, that town, as well as Pirna, has supplies for six months. Further, it is intended to send all the sick and wounded, together with much unneeded equipment, by water to Torgau and Magdeburg.

3 August

Lieutenant General Hadik, with the Advanced Guard of the army, had thrust forward as far as Schönwald. He sent a detachment to reconnoitre the neighbourhood of Pirna. This detachment fell in with an enemy party of many sabres and captured three hussars and four horses.

4 August

We received the news that an enemy corps of seven or eight thousand men had left the camp at Zschopau thrusting forward as far as Annaberg. In consequence of this the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, ordered forward the Reserve Corps, under the orders of Lieutenant General Macquire, with several pieces of heavy cannon, to Brüx, where they arrived in the evening.

5 August

On the next day, that corps continued to march to Kommotau, in order to be able to sustain the advanced posts.

6 August

This movement obliged the enemy to abandon his advance on Annaberg and Marienberg and retire with all his troops to the camp at Zschopau. At the same time, we received news that Prince Henry had detached six battalions and twelve squadrons, with eight pieces of heavy cannon, under the orders of General Hülsen in the direction of Zwickau.

7 August

We received the intelligence that General Ujházy had taken post at Annaberg, and that General Kleefeld was in position at Marienberg. General Kleefeld had also detached a large party of hussars, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Blesnic, to pursue the enemy as far as their camp at Zschopau.

Later, we received very certain information that, in the recent attack which the enemy had made on the post on the slopes of the Basberg, their loss was close to eight hundred men. Amongst the wounded was General Asseburg, who had commanded them. In addition, our artillery had destroyed four enemy cannon. According to the report which General Kleefeld sent, our loss amounted to eight dead and forty-nine wounded, including one lieutenant of the Gradiscaner Grenz, and a non-commissioned officer of the Baranyay Hussars with eleven others wounded and taken prisoner.

There is news from the other parts of Saxony. The enemy corps at Dippoldiswalde has recently been reinforced to six regiments of infantry and two of cavalry; these are posted in a very advantageous position on almost inaccessible heights, which have been garnished with a numerous artillery. As well as the sick, wounded and prisoners, the archives, and much of value, have been packed up and sent by water to Torgau. Meanwhile, there is feverish work to put Dresden into a state of defence. It is said that Württemberg, who has the command at Dresden, has employed 2,800 men to work on the fortifications. Further, all the barges and boats, that were

on the Elbe below Tetschen, have been brought under the enemy guns at Pirna.

The troops guarding the position at Töplitz have sent out advanced posts towards Freiberg and Dippoldiswalde.

On the other side of the Elbe, our patrols have encountered nothing of the enemy.

General Dombasle made a report that the above-mentioned Prussian corps [see entry for 6 August] had advanced towards General Luzinsky. That general had repulsed its probings with loss; but, when he saw that the enemy were reinforced, he had not judged it proper, obstinately, to defend the town of Zwickau, where the victims of the recent combats were recovering. He chose, instead, to abandon it and fall back to the heights behind the town, on the road from Reichenbach, in which town General Dombasle was posted with all his corps. There he decided to await orders.

We do not know precisely what our loss was on this occasion except for a captain of the Széchényi Regiment, who was killed. While General Luzinsky renders full justice to the valour of his troops, it should be noted that none of those belonging to the Army of the Empire were present in that affair.

It remains only to note that Colonel Eötvös of the Splényi hussars, who was detached from the Corps of Luzinsky with 100 hussars and 200 dragoons on the 2nd of the month, is in his assigned position.

8 August

General Dombasle made all the dispositions necessary to approach the enemy and force them to abandon Zwickau; but the Prussians did not judge it proper to offer battle. They retired from Zwickau towards Chemnitz. General Dombasle encamped at Zwickau with his corps, and General Luzinsky advanced to Lichtenstein, thrusting forward from there towards Chemnitz and the camp at Zschopau. At the same time Generals Ujházy and Kleefeld made dispositions to attack Marienberg and Annaberg. The Prussians abandoned those two posts on the same night.

9 August

General Ujházy occupied the post at Annaberg and General Kleefeld that at Marienberg. This obliged the enemy to abandon the camp at Zschopau and also the town of Chemnitz.

10 August

The camp at Zschopau and the town of Chemnitz were immediately occupied by detachments from the corps of Generals Ujházy and Kleefeld, who followed the retreat of the enemy. The Prussians reassembled all their detachments at Freiberg and Dippoldiswalde. General Ujházy advanced to Heinzebank and

Waldkirchen, Lieutenant Colonel Graeven to Wolkenstein, and Lieutenant Colonel Dittrich to Horsmersdorf. Meanwhile, in a simultaneous advance, Colonel Losy came from Einsiedel to Reichenberg, thereby surrounding the enemy on all sides, and driving in his outposts. The Reserve Corps, of which one part had advanced to Basberg, was set in motion and advanced from Komotau to Brüx.

11 August

The army decamped at day-break in three columns and entered the new camp traced near Kulm. The Reserve Corps arrived, this morning, at Töplitz.

The Advanced Guard, under the orders of General Hadik, was, once more, at Schönwald. Its advanced posts occupied the heights of Gersdorf and Giesshübel. Its incessant patrols, which approached Pirna and Dippoldiswalde, took prisoner three enemy hussars with one horse.

General Dombasle received orders to march immediately, with all the corps under his command, to Zschopau and Chemnitz.

From General Dombasle, we received the news that Colonel Eötvös, with his detachment, had arrived on the 4th at Halle, where he made dispositions to place this hostile countryside under contribution, and to raise whatever was possible. At Merseburg, Colonel Eötvös had encountered an officer with 57 Prussian hussars. These he took prisoner of war and sent them to the Corps of General Dombasle. This has caused a great alarm in those districts, there they had not expected such a visit.

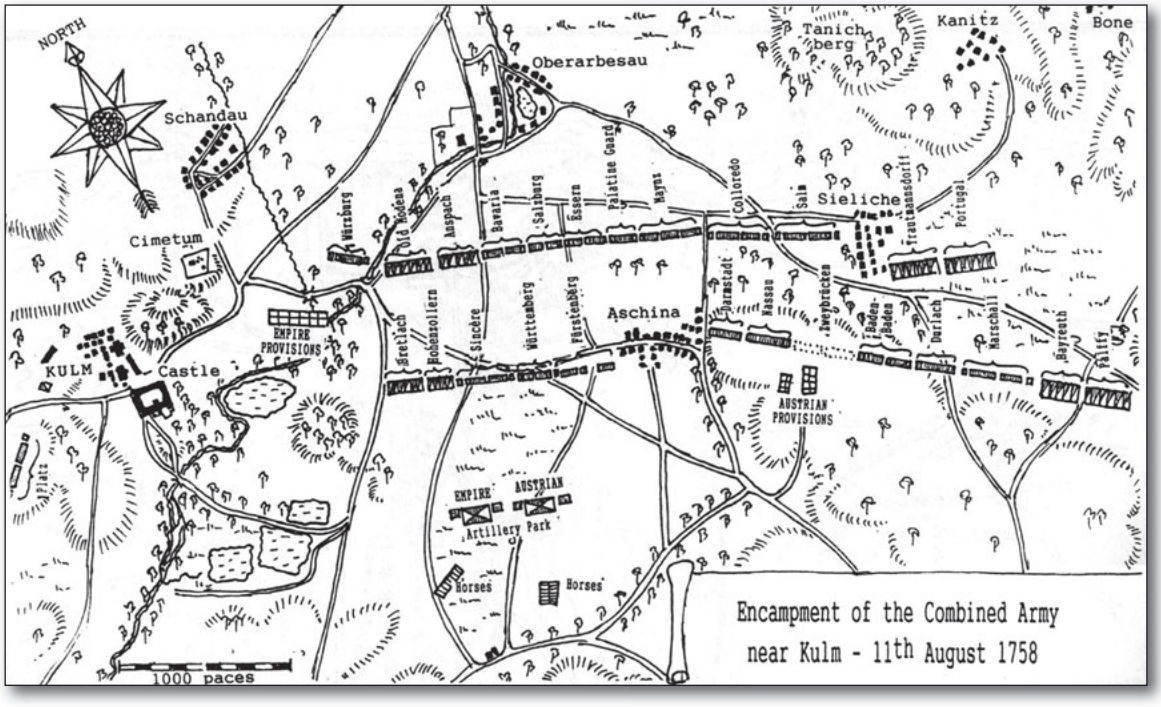
Other news from Saxony told us about the Prussian situation. Prince Henry had detached two regiments of cavalry from his army; these had passed the Elbe at Torgau to go towards the country of Brandenburg. Dispositions had been made to throw two bridges across the Elbe between Pirna and Dresden. Prince Henry, with a part of his army, was at Freiberg; General Knobloch, with the rest, was at Dippoldiswalde: their advanced posts extended between Brand-Erbisdorf and Maxen. Desertion from the Prussian army is an even greater problem than usual.

On the other side of the Elbe, several enemy hussars had tried to gain intelligence at Bautzen. Colonel Török, attentive to all their movements, sent a detachment to engage them, but they retired at our approach. A patrol, which General Hadik had sent across to that side, stopped a courier who was going from Dresden to Breslau with important dispatches. The intercepted documents have been brought to headquarters.

Finally, a convoy has arrived bringing 800 convalescents, many recruits, and remounts for the regiments of hussars.

12 August

General Hadik marched, with the Advanced Guard, to Giesshübel. He pushed his forward posts beyond Gersdorf, Zehista and Liebstadt. At the same time the Reserve Corps advanced as far as Nollendorf. The Commandant-



General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, occupied the town of Aussig with a detachment and threw a bridge across the Elbe.

13 August

General Kleefeld thrust towards Frauenstein. His advanced guard, under the orders of Captain Vranciez of the Baranyay Hussars, found the Prussian hussars at Burkersdorf and dislodged them. This brought on a lively combat with enemy infantry and cannon. When General Kleefeld arrived with his corps, he charged the Prussian infantry with the bayonet and musket butt, and with the German cavalry. The enemy were broken and retired within their camp at Dippoldiswalde. Our loss on this occasion was 44 men killed and wounded: that of the enemy was much more considerable; aside from the 130 that General Kleefeld has buried at Burkersdorf, waggon loads of wounded have arrived at Dresden with many officers. We took eight prisoners, who confide that Lieutenant Colonel Chossignon was killed in that affair.

14 August

General Ujházy arrived at Frauenstein. From there he has advanced his posts to Schmiedeberg and Schönfeld. General Kleefeld has gone on to Allenberg. After having left at that place Colonel Losy with his battalion of Croats, he has occupied the posts at Bornstein, Falcken, Hagen and Schillerhan.

Today also, all the grenadiers and carabineers, with many cannon, under the order of Major General Count Guasco, were detached from the army towards Tetschen. There, the castle was occupied by a detachment under the orders of Colonel the Prince zu Salm.

The corps of General Dombasle has arrived at Zschopau. General Luzinsky has occupied Chemnitz with his Advanced Guard.

15 August

The Corps of Grenadiers crossed the Elbe at Tetschen.

General Dombasle marched with his corps to Chemnitz the better to observe and constrain the enemy, of whom a corps of 5,000 men under the order of General Asseburg was posted at Penig. The remainder of the army of Prince Henry is encamped at Hilbersdorf, its right towards Freiberg, which is occupied by two battalions, and its left towards Dippoldiswalde. The advanced posts of the enemy are at Sedlitz, Maxen and Glashütte.

16 August

The Corps of Grenadiers arrived at Schandau, whence it has brought down a good number of pontoons.

The patrols of General Hadik captured a Prussian officer who, apparently, had been sent out to reconnoitre.

We received news that Prince Henry has gone to Dresden. There, he has established a bridge across the Elbe at Copitz, between Dresden and Pirna, and has marked out a camp at Sedlitz. We understand: that there is continual traffic by water to Torgau and Magdeburg; and that an immense magazine has been amassed in Dresden.

The patrols of Colonel Török, on the far side of the Elbe, have intercepted two Prussian couriers at Bautzen and also the diligence which plies between Dresden and Breslau. All the dispatches that have been found have been sent here to headquarters.

The army is still at Kulm; but it is ready to march at any moment. It has sent a reinforcement, of two battalions and two companies of grenadiers, with four cannon, to the Advanced Guard under the orders of General Hadik.

His Most Serene Highness the Prince Ludwig von Württemberg and His Grace the Duke of Braganza arrived at Kulm from the camp of His Excellency Marshal von Daun.

17 August

The army marched in two columns and entered the camp that had been traced between the two villages of Peterswald and Schönwald, in which the headquarters were established. The Reserve Corps was posted in front of headquarters at the foot of the Spitzberg.

The same day, General Guasco, who commanded the Corps of Grenadiers and Carabineers at Schandau established a bridge between Krippen and Postelwitz. He also raised field-fortifications to protect that position.

18 August

Eight battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, under the orders of Lieutenant General Graf von Trautmansdorff,[20] left the camp. They marched through Rosenthal and Cunnersdorf towards Schandau and camped on the left bank of the river Elbe, the better to defend the bridge and to sustain the grenadiers in case of need.

19 August

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, went out early in the morning to inspect the position of General Hadik, commanding the Advanced Guard, on the heights of Gersdorf. He then went on to reconnoitre the enemy camps at Sedlitz and Kohlberg, and the fortress of Sonnenstein. He did not return until evening.

The same night, Colonel Baron von Ried, at the head of his battalion of Gradiscaners and a company of Liccaners, entered the Prussian camp above Kohlberg. He put to the sword nearly 100 men in their tents and dispersed the remainder. Colonel Ried then returned to camp having no more than eight wounded; but the captain of the grenadiers had the misfortune to be killed and the lieutenant was injured. The Croats captured seven horses and much booty, but, since the enemy occupied the camps at Sedlitz and Maxen in considerable strength, they were not able to carry off more than one prisoner.

20 August

The Prussians tried to surprise our advanced posts; but, having found them well disposed to receive them, they retired, after having engaged in an exchange of fire.

21 August

General Dombasle reported that he had arrived at Chemnitz, with the corps under his orders. The Prussians, who were at Penig and Waldenburg, abandoned those two places and retreated through Rochlitz to Freiberg. Meanwhile the above mentioned general re-took his position at Zschopau,

20 Lieutenant General Franz Karl Graf von Trautmannsdorff, Colonel-Proprietor of Cuirassier Regiment Trautmannsdorf

having left Chemnitz occupied and General Luzinsky posted at Öderan. On this occasion General Dombasle took prisoner seven of the enemy. He exchanged them for a lieutenant and several of the Palatine dragoons, whom the Prussians had captured.

We also received reports to the following effect: that General Ujházy, with the troops under his orders, has joined the corps of General Hadik; and, that General Kleefeld was still at Altenberg, while the battalions of Bavaria and Trier, who had been under his command at the posts of Basberg and Presnitz, had entered the camp of Schönwald.

Our understanding of the enemy is as follows: he is encamped in echelon between Freiberg and Sedlitz; he has fortified Kohlberg as an outpost of Pirna, and he has garnished those works with twelve cannon; he has made dispositions in many locations to establish bridges over the Elbe; and, there is incessant work on the fortifications of Pirna.

From the other side of the Elbe, Colonel Török advanced as far as Schulkenau. He has established one post at Bautzen and another at Stolpen in order to observe the movements of the enemy on the right bank of the river Elbe. His patrols have intercepted a courier with dispatches of the utmost importance.

Lieutenant General Graf von Lacy, dispatched by His Excellency Marshal Daun, arrived this morning at Schönwald.

22 August

During the night, the enemy abandoned Freiberg and Dippoldiswalde. They marched to Maxen and Sedlitz. They also reinforced the camp above Kohlberg and entrenched themselves on those parts of the heights which overlook the suburbs of Pirna.

Lieutenant General Hadik, who was still at Giesshübel watching the movements of the enemy, occupied the heights of Pirna, pushing forward his advanced posts to Zehista and Troupen. Throughout the day, many enemy parties attempted to dislodge our posts, but they were always repulsed with loss.

23 August

Lieutenant General Dombasle occupied Freiberg and Dippoldiswalde with a detachment of hussars sustained by volunteers of the infantry of the Empire. That force was under the command of Colonel Vécsey. General Dombasle then marched towards Frauenstein, where he is expected tomorrow.

24 August

General Kleefeld went to Liebstadt. From there he can equally well join the corps of General Dombasle or that of General Hadik.

25 August

The Reserve Corps left the camp at Schönwald and marched through Hennersdorf to the heights of Pirna. The Corps of General Trautmansdorff also marched there from the neighbourhood of Schandau. In addition, the Corps of Grenadiers and Carabineers, having passed the Elbe, arrived also on the heights of Pirna.

General-of-Cavalry Count Serbelloni went on ahead of the army in order to make arrangements for the occupation of the famous camp of Pirna, and to take command of the troops there.

26 August

The army marched at first light and entered into a camp that had been traced out at Langenhennersdorf. Headquarters were established in that village. The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, went ahead to Struppen, which was occupied by the three corps which had recently arrived at the camp of Pirna, and were under the orders of General Serbelloni. There was not the least resistance from the enemy to these movements.

On this same day, the corps of General Dombasle marched from Frauenstein to Glashütte. From there, in case of need, it can join the corps of General Hadik.

Colonel Török, who was also in movement on the other side of the Elbe, arrived, with his detachment, at Neustadt. From there, he has pushed his advanced posts to Stolpen and Bischofswerda, to hem the enemy in on that side. To ensure the security of the bridge at Schandau, a battalion and four companies of grenadiers, with four cannon, have been left there, together with a detachment of Croats and hussars.

Meanwhile, the enemy has remained quiet in his camp, which they are working hard to fortify. Their position extends from Maxen to Sedlitz, where Prince Henry has his headquarters, and back towards Lockwitz and Nickern. The corps under the orders of General Asseburg, coming from Nossen, has also entered that camp.

Colonel Eötvös reported that he had left Halle at the approach of an enemy corps. He has passed the Unstrut and arrived at Auerstedt, from whence he expects to resume his raids to incommode the enemy in that country.

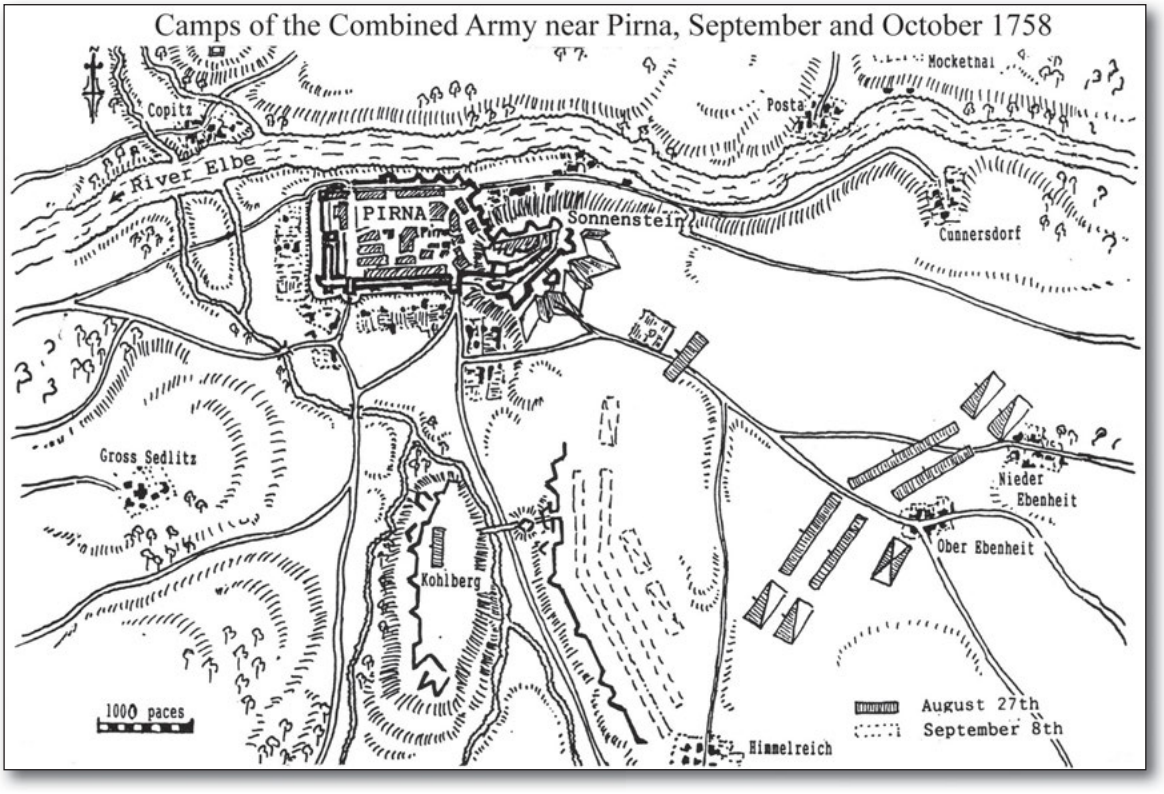
We have also received news that two regiments of cavalry with five squadrons of hussars, that Prince Henry had detached through Torgau towards the country of Brandenburg, had been fallen upon, during their march, by the Russians. In that encounter they had been totally ruined. The debris of the three regiments has returned to their camp in these parts.

Lieutenant Colonel Reitzenstein, Adjutant-General to His Excellency Marshal von Daun, arrived here yesterday with dispatches of the utmost importance from the above said Marshal to His Highness the Commandant-General. Colonel Reitzenstein set out to return today.

27 August

At daybreak, the army marched and entered the camp of Pirna. The camp is situated in a very advantageous position, with headquarters at Struppen. The Corps of Lieutenant General Hadik stayed in its old position.

The Corps of Lieutenant General Dombasle arrived at Gottleuba. Enemy hussars attempted to harass the rearguard of that corps, but they were repulsed with loss.



28 August

The corps of General Dombasle came into line with the army. Similarly, General Luzinsky, with the troops which had been under his command, joined the camp.

The Commandant-General, Field-Marshal the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, went on a day long reconnaissance of all the positions of the enemy. He found that they are continually building up their fortifications on the Kohlberg. The same is true of the park which covers Sonnenstein, where they have raised a redoubt, bristling with palisades and garnished with cannon. That redoubt is capable of holding 600 men, independent of the troops who are camped behind the walls of the park.

29 August

Behind our camp, we have thrown a bridge across the Elbe to Ober Rathen. Colonel the Prince zu Salm was ordered, with twelve companies of grenadiers and several cannon, to cover the bridge and ensure communication with the right bank of the Elbe. For that reason, Colonel Török had been reinforced by a detachment of Croats and hussars, before he advanced to Stolpen. From there, he is better placed to watch the movements of the enemy along the Elbe.

Colonel Vécsey remains at Freiberg and Dippoldiswalde to observe the enemy on that side, and to constrain the raids that he attempts to make in that country.

The enemy remains quiet in his camp, although there is a lot of work on his advanced posts.

Colonel Eötvös is returning from his expedition to Halle, where he had stayed several days.

Major General Rosenfeld has been nominated Lieutenant General as reward for his signal services, particularly in the course of this campaign.

30 August

Two squadrons of hussars left Pirna on the far side of the Elbe. They attacked an advanced post, of the army of His Excellency Marshal von Daun, at Bischofswerda, and made several prisoners. Two cornets of the Hussar Regiment Palatinal, Devai and Storwath, happened to be in that neighbourhood with a score of men each. Despite the numerical superiority of the enemy, they attacked at once. The two Prussian squadrons were beaten and chased as far as the suburbs of Pirna. Many were sabred. Nine horses and eleven prisoners were captured, and two of those who had earlier been captured by the Prussians were freed. Our loss on this occasion was one dead and two wounded. The two cornets, who on this occasion behaved with such bravery and intelligence, received the most rightful praise.

31 August

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken reconnoitred, once again, all the posts and works of the enemy. At the same time, he ordered work to begin on a redoubt and on some batteries. These latter were to dislodge the enemy from a post that they had occupied opposite one of ours. The better to sustain these works, the Reserve Corps changed position and marched to take post facing the Kuhhana outwork.

1 September

We brought up the bridge from Rathen to Wehlen and worked to fortify the bridgehead on both banks.

Lieutenant General Hadik also changed the position of several of his posts. He directed General Kleefeld, with all the Croats, to advance as far as Nentmannsdorf, Seidwiz and Dohma. He brought the Regiments Gyulay and Coll closer to the enemy, the better to restrict them.

At the same time, Colonel Török, on the far side of the Elbe, advanced to Klein Rachlsdorf. He pushed his patrols to the suburbs of Pirna and towards the outposts of the New Town at Dresden.

The work on the redoubt and batteries continued today with such success that we are close to opening fire on the enemy posts.

All these movements and the dispositions, which the Commandant-General made to attack the Kohlberg and the fortified park, constrained Prince Henry to such effect that, during the night, he abandoned not only all his outposts, but also the camp at Sedlitz. He retired to a new position between Maxen and the Elbe, having the river Müglitz before his front.

As soon as the retreat of the enemy was detected, General Ujházy was detached, with two regiments of hussars and 200 dragoons, at their heels, to harass them, and to watch their march. Meanwhile, Colonel Ried occupied the Kohlberg and Sedlitz, and pushed his posts towards the new camp of the enemy.

2 September

The Commandant-General went into the field to see the posts which the enemy had quitted. He found that they had done an immense amount of work in fortifying them, and that it would have been difficult and dangerous had he been obliged to dislodge them by force. Lieutenant General Graf von Lacy, who had recently arrived from the Army of His Excellency Marshal Daun, also inspected the field, so that he could pass on to His Excellency tidings of these interesting happenings.

As far as could be established, the enemy had left two battalions, with an appropriate amount of artillery, in the Sonnenstein to defend that place.

Deserters arrive in flocks, but they have nothing new to report, except that General Ujházy had caught up with, and engaged, the rearguard of the enemy.

For the rest, we received news from Franconia concerning Major von Brandenstein, of the Württemberg Dragoons, who was with a detachment of the Corps of General Dombasle at Königshofen. Having intelligence that the Prussians had some arms at Suhl and Zella, he went there and seized 320 fusils and 250 bayonets. The Prussian commissary had the good fortune to escape, but the arms were recovered from his equipage.

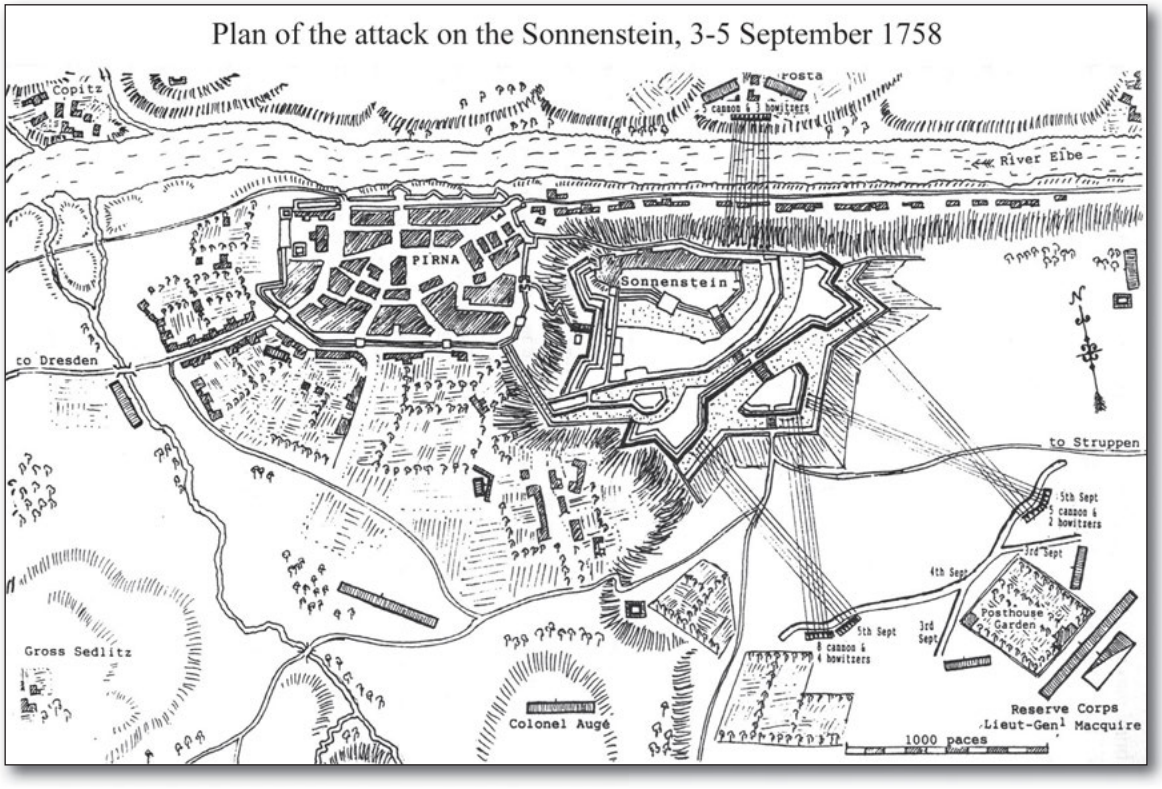
3 September

After the retreat of Prince Henry, the Pfalzgraf ordered the occupation of all the approaches to Pirna and Sonnenstein, in order to blockade those places and cut off the garrison from all communication. The abovementioned Commandant-General sent Major Grumbach, of the artillery, to summon the Prussian commandant of that place, Colonel Grape, to surrender. Colonel Grape responded that he wished to defend his post to the last extremity. On hearing this, the Commandant-General ordered that, today, the trenches should be opened on the opposite side from the park. Work was also to start on two batteries. The Reserve Corps was ordered to cover the siege operations, the oversight of which the Commandant-General entrusted to Lieutenant General Macquire.

Today also, Lieutenant General Hadik moved, with his corps, and posted himself so as better to restrict the enemy at Nentmannsdorf. He placed posts at Liebstadt, Zehista and Burkhardswalde.

General Ujházy returned to camp without having had any serious engagement with the Rearguard of the enemy, who had retreated with all precaution.

To occupy the posts of Giesshübel and Gersdorf, General-of-Infantry of the Empire, His Highness the Prince of Baden-Durlach, was detached with a corps of 8,000 men. He marched the same day to Giesshübel and occupied the camp which General Hadik had recently vacated.



4 September

The Kohlberg was garrisoned by two battalions with six cannon, under the orders of Colonel Augé of Württemberg.

General Essern was sent to the other side of the Elbe, with two battalions, eight companies of grenadiers and several cavalry. That general was to take post at Copitz in order to protect a third battery that was to open against the Sonnenstein.

Colonel Török marched forward from Radeberg to Rosendorf to observe the garrisons of Dresden and Pirna. In order to do this, he was reinforced with 200 hussars.

Under the direction of Colonel MacElligott, work in the trenches and at the two batteries has continued today with all vigour. The enemy made a lively fire, but without much effect. We had no more than three soldiers and one servant killed, and seven wounded.

5 September

The works were perfected during the night, so that, at first light, all our three batteries started to cannonade the Sonnenstein. The enemy responded vigorously until evening, when, in the fortress, they beat the chamade.

The Commandant requested permission to send an officer to Prince Henry to receive his orders; this was refused. Finally, the commandant asked for a capitulation. General Macquire replied to this proposition that the commandant should surrender the garrison as prisoners of war, since he had not defended the place long enough for the capitulation he requested.

The same night, the abovementioned Lieutenant General Macquire immediately occupied the Main Gate with the grenadier company of the Nagel Regiment.

Status of the Garrison in Pirna and the Sonnenstein, 5 September 1758

From the Regiment von Grape	
Colonels	2
Lieutenant Colonel	1
Major	1
First-Captains	5
Staff Officers	3
First-Lieutenants	7
Second-Lieutenants	10
Ensigns	9
Regimental Quartermaster	1
Regimental Surgeon	1
Provost	1
Company Surgeons	9
Sergeants	10
Other non-commissioned officers	87
Drummers	30
Musketeers	1,130

From the Fusilier Detachment		
	Captain (Regt. Hessen-Kassel)	1
	Lieutenant (Regt. Hessen-Kassel)	1
	Ensign (Regt. Brandes)	1
	Non-commissioned officers	6
	Drummers	3
	Fusiliers	100
From the Artillery		
	Non-commissioned officer	1
	Artillerymen	11
From the Commissariat		
	Supply officers	2
	Master-baker	1
	Assistants	12
Total		1,446
Artillery		
	Bronze cannon	29
	Iron cannon	9
	Mortars	7

As to the exact amount of munitions, I do not yet know.
[signed] Grape

Source: This extract was attached to an otherwise illegible German manuscript describing the terms of the Capitulation that was appended to the Journal. Martin Lange suggested some corrections to my original transcription.

6 September

This morning the garrison marched out of Sonnenstein with drums beating and flags flying. As soon as they were on the glacis, they laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners of war to the number 1,440.

Lieutenant General Macquire ordered the following dispositions: the castle of Sonnenstein was occupied by the Regiment of Nagel, with the grenadiers of Varel; the town was occupied by the battalion of Sax-Gotha; all of these forces were placed under the orders of General Gaisruck. In Pirna and Sonnenstein, we found: 29 bronze cannon, nine iron guns, and six mortars, together with ten flags.

General Macquire, who conducted the whole of that enterprise with bravery and intelligence, merited the most just praise. The Major Generals under his orders, the Count Gaisruck of the Imperial and Royal troops, and Freiherr von Nagel of the troops of Köln, contributed much to this happy success by their valour and good conduct. General Feuerstein and Major Grumbach, of the artillery, comported themselves very well; the same was also true of the officers of engineers, Lieutenant Colonel Kollöffel, and the three Majors Pfister, Jacquenot and von Voss. All the troops behaved well, in particular those of Köln. The Walloon battalion distinguished itself particularly.

Captain MacElligot was sent to Vienna to carry the news of this happy event.

7 September

Early this morning, the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, crossed the bridge of Wehlen and went to Lohmen. There, he had a long discussion with His Excellency Marshal von Daun. On his return, His Highness went to Pirna and Sonnenstein, examined the fortress, and ordered diverse arrangements.

The same day, the garrison were transported to Bohemia as prisoners, under the escort of a detachment of cavalry.

8 September

The army changed its position today: its right flank towards Sonnenstein; its left towards Krietzschwitz; and the whole of the cavalry in the second line. The Reserve Corps was placed near Krietzschwitz, on the left of the army. The Corps of Grenadiers was posted near Struppen, where headquarters remained. General Luzinsky advanced with two regiments of hussars towards Heidenau. The Prince of Durlach and General Hadik retained their old positions, although General Hadik extended his posts more to the left, towards the right flank of the enemy. The troops, who had been deployed on the far side of the Elbe for the attack on Sonnenstein, returned to camp together with the artillery that they had employed.

9 September

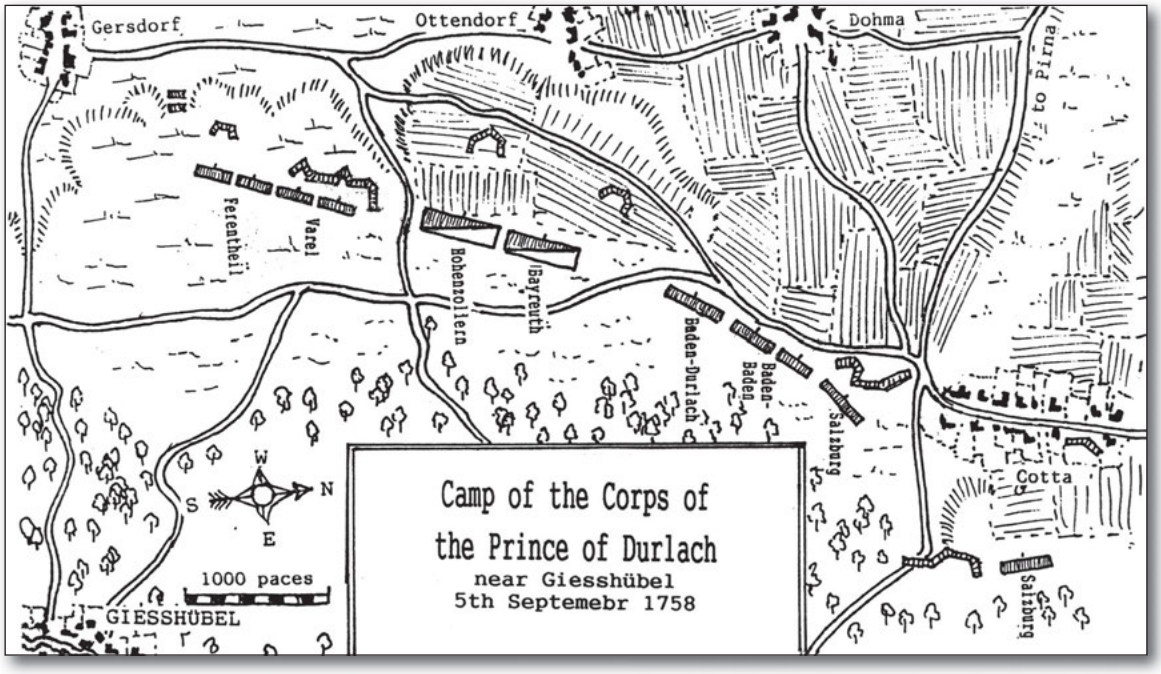
Today, His Highness, the Commandant-General, had another interview with Marshal Daun near Pirna. On his return, the bridges at Schandau and Wehlen were moved to Pirna. They were quickly established under the cannon of that place, where we have also placed an appropriate garrison, under the command of Colonel Moser of the Imperial Regiment Würzburg.

The corps of General Hadik was reinforced by two battalions of infantry, with four cannon, and by the Anspach dragoon regiment.

We learnt that Prince Henry is still holding the same position. He has drawn back to him troops whom he had detached to Dresden, Meissen and Selon.

Colonel Török, who is still with his detachment at Rosendorf, has with him two regiments of infantry and several hussars, who were encamped on the far side of the Elbe.

Colonel the Prince zu Salm was sent to Vienna with the ten flags taken from the Pirna garrison. As well as the artillery and the munitions of war, we captured there: a large magazine of wheat, oats, barley, straw, hay and wood; 2,000 thaler of silver; much clothing and saddlery; and, a large quantity of comestibles.



10 September

General Hadik, who has been reinforced by two battalions with four cannon, moved forward as far as Dittersdorf, in order to discover the full extent of the enemy position. He directed General Kleefeld to attack the village of Hausdorf, where there were two Prussian battalions with four cannon. These were driven out after a very stubborn resistance.

11 September

The next day, General Hadik went to the edge of the wood and observed all the enemy positions clearly. Finding that Prince Henry had reinforced that wing and fortified all the avenues of approach by redoubts and batteries and having also received orders not to bring on a general action, he returned to Dittersdorf.

12 September

The corps under the orders of the Prince of Durlach returned to the camps of Giesshübel and Gersdorf. General Kleefeld took post at Neudorf, with General Ried, who had been promoted to that rank a few days ago, at Burkhardswalde. General Luzinsky, after having left a post of Croats and hussars at Heidenau, occupied, by a detachment, the heights of Sedliz and camped near to the brickworks in front of the right wing of the army, which maintained its position.

13 September

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, went to the headquarters of Marshal von Daun at Stolpen in order to concert the future operations of the two armies. On this occasion, His Most Serene Highness reviewed his regiment of dragoons serving in the Imperial and Royal army. He did not return until the evening.

The same day, the army of the King of Prussia advanced, on the other side of the Elbe, as far as the outskirts of Schönfeld. This obliged Colonel Török to withdraw from Eschdorf to Liebenthal. The enemy established two pontoon bridges across the Elbe: one at Leubegast, the other near Maiterieu, close to the New Town of Dresden. From these, he reinforced the army of Prince Henry with two regiments of cavalry and several battalions of infantry.

The Commandant-General ordered work to begin on fortifying the Kohlberg and all the avenues by which the camp could be approached. He also started work to repair the damage caused in the attack on Sonnenstein and took all the steps necessary to put that place into a state of defence.

The rest of the news is that the bridge from Wehlen had been dismantled for establishment at Pirna, but that order was countermanded, and the same bridge has once more been re-built at Wehlen. The other, which had been moved from Schandau, was also established.

14 September

The army re-occupied its original position.

Meanwhile, the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, reconnoitred the enemy camp on the far side of the Elbe. Seeing that the bridge that we had at Pirna was now useless, he ordered its removal and transportation to Rathen, where it was re-established.

15 September

A battalion of Bavarians and ten companies of grenadiers, with several cannon, under the orders of Colonel Bibow of the Sincère Regiment, was detached to guard the two bridges. This was in addition to a detachment of Croats and hussars. The better to cover the bridges, Colonel Bibow was ordered to raise some small redoubts.

16 September

The Commandant-General went to Wehlen with Generals Serbelloni and Hadik. There, they conferred with Field-Marshal Graf von Daun.

It appeared that the camp of Prince Henry had been reinforced by a significant body of troops. We noticed that, on the two wings, a third line had appeared where previously there had only been two.

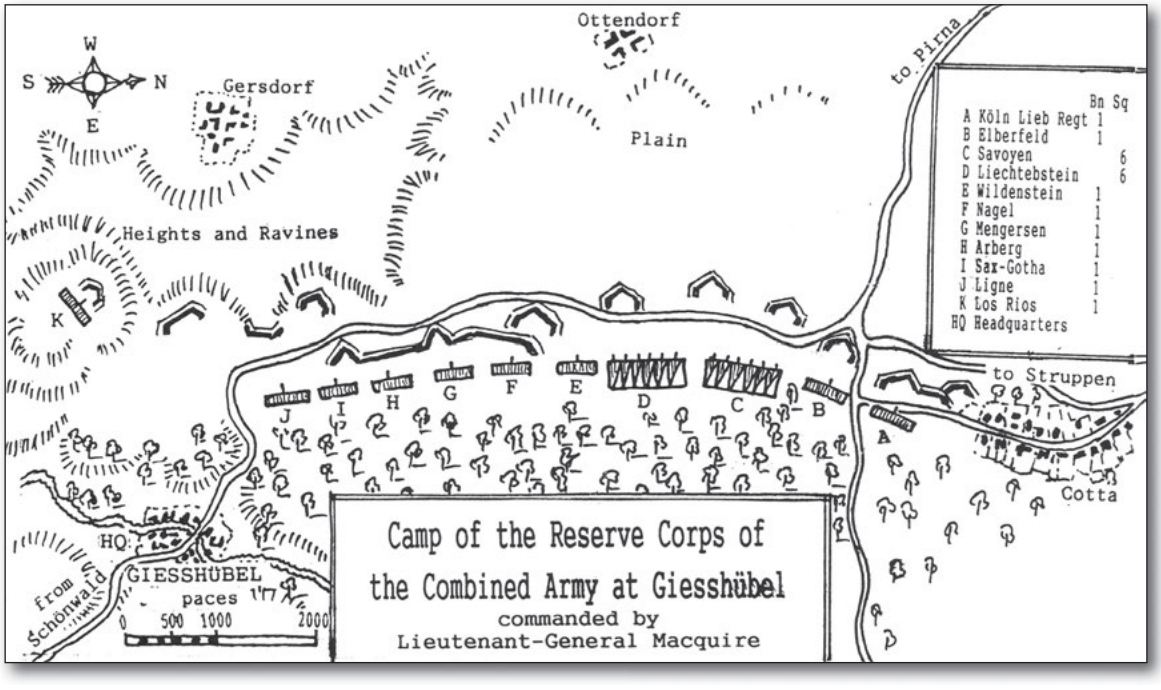
17 September

General Hadik, after having received all the orders and instructions necessary from His Highness the Commandant-General, set his corps in motion according to those orders. He marched through Liebstadt and Berthelsdorf to Glashütte. He was replaced, in the camp of Giesshübel, by the Reserve Corps under the orders of General Macquire. In turn, two battalions from the Second Line occupied the former camp of the Reserve Corps.

On the far side of the Elbe, Colonel Török, because of the approach of the advance guard of the enemy, had been unable to maintain his position at Liebenthal and retired to Mühlsdorf. He put a guard on the stone bridge at Copitz and threw a cordon of posts along the Elbe as far as Lohmen, the better to cover our bridges and assure communication with the posts of the army under the orders of Marshal von Daun.

The necessary work continues to ensure the security of our camp and for the repair of Sonnenstein and Pirna. Generals Luzinsky and Ried are with their advanced posts, in front of the army, at the brickworks in front of the right wing of the army, and at Burkhardswalde.

On the side of the enemy, everything appears quiet, except that several detachments of hussars and cavalry had been sent towards Nossen and Grillenburg to disquiet our transport and foraging parties. However, General Hadik, ever attentive to their least movement, reinforced Colonel Kamárony at Freiberg, and detached diverse parties to chase away the enemy troops and secure those countries from their depredations.



18 September

Prince Henry detached, from his camp at Dohna, three infantry regiments with several cavalry. This corps occupied a camp between Oberhäselich and Dippoldiswalde, the better to cover the right flank of his army.

19 September

In consequence of the detachment, which Prince Henry made yesterday, General Hadik went, with the corps under his orders, to Dittersdorf. His dispositions were as follow: General Kleefeld at Naundorf; General Ujházy at Burkersdorf; a detachment of infantry at Schlottwitz; and posts at Pretzschendorf and Bobritzsch. These latter were in communication with Colonel Kamárony, who remained in Freiberg with his detachment. The principal objective of these movements was to cover the transport of our forage and supplies. This mainly came to us from Vogtland and from the country around Altenburg, where the enemy was starting to cause disquiet by his raids.

20 September

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, went, once more, to Stolpen. After having reviewed the Imperial and Royal Army, who were drawn up under arms for that purpose, he had another conference with His Excellency Field-Marshal Daun.

21 September

Colonel Török changed his position and went to Lohmen. While he was doing this, he advanced his posts to the bridges at Copitz and Mühlsdorf. From his new positions, he covered the road along the Elbe and assured communication with the posts at Rathen and Wehlen.

The two armies retained their old positions, as did all the other advanced posts.

Colonel Eötvös entered the camp with his detachment of 400 hussars and 200 dragoons. He had conducted his expedition to Halle to the entire satisfaction of His Highness, the Commandant-General. As well as the silver, horses and prisoners, that he had carried off from the enemy country, he brought seven hostages. These were: the Councillor Freiherr von Werden, the Chief Director Reichard, the Chamberlain Bülow, the Receiver of Property, the Superintendent of the Graf von Hohenstein, the Town Judge of Bleicheroda, and a Marshal of that town. The intention is for these to be exchanged against the hostages that the Prussian General Driesen took from the states of Bamberg and Wurzburg, during the month of June.

Lieutenant General Sprecher had been commanded for service with the Combined Army. While he was en route to join the army, he had the misfortune to be thrown upon his back at Prague. General Sprecher died at Aussig.

22 September

During the night, Colonel Török, who was still on the far side of the Elbe at Lohmen, made an enterprise against the advanced posts of the enemy on the heights of Zaschendorf. He directed Major Passe, of the Suluiners, to attack the redoubt which covered the camp. That major acquitted himself with such valour and efficiency that he chased away the enemy and rendered himself master of two cannon. Lieutenant Jelakonich, of the Otocaner Regiment, pursued the fugitives as far as their camp, which he entered with them, sabring a good number and taking much booty. The main part of the enemy corps taking up their arms, that lieutenant was obliged to retire towards the major. The major was unable to carry off the two cannon, which he had captured, because of the defile which bordered and enclosed the camp. The detachment returned in good order having lost no more than three killed and six wounded, despite the fact that the enemy, at the end, made a very lively fire, and that they had four pieces of six-pounder cannon.

Meanwhile, the enemy was reinforced at Dippoldiswalde.

23 September

Because of the enemy movements at Dippoldiswalde, General Hadik judged it proper to make a movement better to support and cover the magazine at Freiberg. He marched today to do this.

24 September

General Hadik marched through Schmiedeberg as far as Hennersdorf and beyond to Frauenstein, where he encamped with the corps under his orders in a most advantageous position. At the same time: he advanced a detachment to Grillenburg; posted General Ujházy outside Ober- and Nieder-Bobritzsch; and reinforced the detachment of Colonel Kamárony at Freiberg. This latter was attacked the same day by some Prussian hussars and light infantry. That attack was repulsed with loss, and four of their hussars were made prisoner.

Order of Battle of

The Imperial and Royal Army and the Army of the Empire

under the command of

Field Marshal Prince Friedrich von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, September 24th 1758

| | | |

26 September

The two main armies remained in the same positions, both sides fortifying their camps. On our side we forgot nothing which would put Sonnenstein in a better state of defence.

Our advanced posts remained in their various positions, and there was no change in those of the enemy.

The enemy moved his two bridges over the Elbe: one to Pillnitz; the other closer to Dresden.

According to the reports of deserters, who come in crowds, there are preparations in the enemy camp for a march in the near future.

It appears that the enemy moved their bridges across the Elbe immediately after the Army of the King decamped. Colonel Török has taken all the trouble in the world to harass its rearguard, but the march was so carefully prepared that he had not the smallest opportunity.

27 September

Colonel Török went back, with his detachment, to Rosendorf. He advanced his posts towards Dresden, where, close to the gates, he carried off a sutler of the enemy army.

28 September

General Hadik, who was at Frauenstein with the corps under his command, received news that a large enemy detachment was approaching Chemnitz. Its objective appeared to be to disquiet our foragers and supply trains. The abovementioned general sent General Ujházy with some cavalry and hussars to Chemnitz, where he arrived at the same time as the Prussians. General Ujházy charged them at once, put them to flight, and pursued them towards Dippoldiswalde.

29 September

The above-mentioned General Ujházy, after having left a detachment at Chemnitz, returned to the camp at Frauenstein. On his return, General Hadik sent several troops to Öderan and Zwickau to insure those countries against the insults of enemy raiding parties.

30 September

We made several changes in the distribution of the advanced posts, and of the troops which occupied them. Meanwhile the two main armies continued to keep the same positions.

We received further news of the enemy: the King of Prussia has gone, having sent to the army under the orders of Prince Henry all the troops who had been detached; by this means, the army of that prince had now been reinforced to thirty thousand men; the bridge, which was at Pillnitz, has been re-established closer to Dresden; and, a large part of the heavy baggage of the two enemy armies has been sent into Dresden, in which town the garrison is said to be very small.

1 October

We received news that the Prussians had dismantled the old pontoon bridge that they had established near Dresden; but, they have replaced it with another built on boats.

2 October

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, ordered the singing of 'Te Deum' in the camp for the victory which the God of Armies had accorded to the arms of our allies, the French, over the English, on the occasion of a descent upon the coasts of Brittany. The grenadiers and carabineers paraded in the morning with all the drums, trumpets and hautboys of the army. The Mass and the 'Te Deum' were sung in a tent set up between the two lines. In the evening, the army formed up in battle array and all the musketeers made a triple rolling fire. Each fire was preceded by a salute of fifty cannon from the reserve artillery.

On the same day, there arrived at the camp five battalions of infantry and a regiment of cuirassiers. These were Imperial and Royal troops from the army commanded by His Excellency Marshal Daun.

3 October

Lieutenant General Hadik changed his position. He went to Freiberg, with the troops under his orders. At the same time, he made large detachments to Naundorf, Nossen and Penig. A detachment was also sent to Bobritzsch, to constrain the enemy more and more in those countries. General Kleefeld, who was reinforced by a regiment of cavalry, took over the position at Frauenstein, and, at the same time, occupied Rothenbach, Schönfeld, Falkenhain and Schellerhau, covering the passes over the Erzegebirge that assured his communication with the army.

The advanced posts of General Kleefeld near Sadisdorf were attacked two days ago by enemy hussars and cavalry. Despite the enemy being superior in number, they were repulsed with loss. On this occasion our casualties were ten men killed and wounded.

4 October

Today, the Nameday of Saint Francis, Her Majesty the Empress ordered that a great feast be served at headquarters to all the generals and colonels of the army. Since the Commandant-General had to go to Stolpen, to assist at a conference with His Excellency Marshal Daun, His Excellency the Landgraf von Fürstenberg, as the senior General-of-Infantry of the Empire, received compliments on behalf of Her Imperial Majesty.

The two armies remained in their positions, without any change.

Through deserters, who arrive in droves, we understand that, in the army of Prince Henry, there are noises that he intends to march any day to Freiberg. The army is ready to march, and Prince Henry has reconnoitred the neighbourhood of Dippoldiswalde and Freiberg.

A patrol of a corporal and several hussars, which General Luzinsky had sent on the road to Leipzig, had the good fortune to capture a courier from the King of Prussia. He had been sent off, on the 19th September, from the camp of Dresden with dispatches of the utmost importance. He has been brought here.

5 October

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, had received the news that His Excellency Marshal Daun, with the army under his command, was moving, that day, further up the Elbe. This movement was to enable him to cross to the far side of that river, in order to examine the banks and reconnoitre the situation far from the camp. In these circumstances, His Highness judged it necessary to make several works to discourage the enemy detachments, that the King had advanced, on that side, hoping to incommode the camp and the fortress of Sonnenstein. The works were traced on the ground, and, the same day, work began on the heights of Copitz.

6 October

The bridge of Rathen was dismantled and reassembled at Pirna facing the heights of Copitz. Colonel Török retook his position at Lohmen, in order to assure the communications of Wehlen and Pirna.

7 October

A large detachment, coming from the garrison of Leipzig, had dislodged the detachment which General Hadik had sent, from his post at Freiberg, to Penig. The aforesaid general was alerted to this move and sent into the field a battalion, with two cannon and some of the German cavalry, under the command of General Ujházy, with orders to chase off the enemy from Penig. The enemy, at the approach of our troops, retreated in haste along the road

to Leipzig. General Ujházy re-occupied the post at Penig without the least resistance.

8 October

Today, the Commandant-General went to the heights of Gersdorf and Giesshübel. He also reconnoitred, as close as possible, the camp of the enemy. Following that, he inspected the position of the Reserve Corps.

Everything continued very quiet in the two camps, and there were no changes in the advanced posts.

The works, which we had begun on the right bank of the Elbe, have continued without respite. In order to man those works in the best possible manner, the Commandant-General drew, from the whole army, a corps of volunteers with several cannon, under the command of Colonel MacElligot.

From the enemy camp, we hear that Prince Henry has detached some troops, who passed the Elbe at Dresden. The true destination of those troops is not known. We judge that the main part of the baggage of that army has been sent to Meissen.

9 October

There have not been any significant changes in the positions of the two armies. To note the truth, what little movement there is in the enemy camp amounts to nothing. They have tried, several times, to dislodge the advanced posts of Generals Kleefeld and Ried, but always ineffectually. Further, the report has come in that an enemy corps, which was at Bischofswerda, after having set fire to its camp, marched to Bautzen; this corps is understood to be that which recently crossed the bridge of boats at Dresden.

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, judging that our bridge at Wehlen had become unnecessary, ordered it to be dismantled. The troops, who had been at that post, returned to camp. Because of this, Colonel Török, who continued in his position at Lohmen, made several changes in the positions of his posts.

As regards the works on the heights of Copitz, these had been completed to perfection and the above-mentioned corps of volunteers took up its duty in them.

General Hadik was once more in his position at Freiberg. He had, meanwhile, put garrisons in Chemnitz and Zwickau. He had also reinforced the detachment under the orders of General Ujházy at Penig, in order to stop the raids that the garrison of Leipzig was trying to make in those countries.

For the rest, there is news from Dresden that it is once more occupied in amassing a huge magazine, and that there are intentions to provide, in that Capital, winter quarters for 16 battalions of infantry.

14 October

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, made a movement with the left wing and the centre of the army. He took them to the heights of Giesshübel, occupying there a very advantageous camp. The headquarters were transferred to Giesshübel. The right wing, under the orders of General-of-Infantry the Landgraf von Fürstenberg, remained in the old position at Pirna.

The same evening the Adjutant-General, the Baron von Reitzenstein, arrived at the camp. He had been dispatched by His Excellency Marshal von Daun with the great news of a complete victory that the God of Armies had accorded that day at Hochkirch to the forces of our August Sovereign over the enemy army, which was commanded by the King in person.

15 October

In consequence of this news, the Commandant-General sang the 'Te Deum' in his camp. It being the day of Saint Theresa, the Commandant-General received the compliments of everyone in the name of Her Majesty the Empress Queen. During the evening, the army paraded making three fires of musketry. Each fire was preceded by a salute of fifty discharges of cannon fired by the reserve artillery.

16 October

The Corps of Grenadiers, who had remained behind at Pirna, entered the camp of Giesshübel. The Corps of Volunteers, who had occupied the redoubts on the heights of Copitz, also re-joined the army. They had been relieved by the detachment of Colonel Török, who had entirely changed his position.

17 October

The Reserve Corps, who had advanced as far as Frauenstein, returned to Lauenstein. After having occupied Glashütte, Liebstadt, Altenberg and Reichenberg, they encamped so as to cover the left wing of the army. Meanwhile, General Ried maintained his post at Burkhardswalde and General Luzinsky that at Zehista, which posts covered the front of the camp.

The Commandant-General received news from General Hadik that the enemy corps at Dippoldiswalde had been reinforced to six thousand men with twelve pieces of twelve-pounder cannon as well as the battalion pieces. This corps, under the command of General Hülsen, had, on the 14th, advanced through Herzogswalde and Klingenberg towards Freiberg. It had arrived at the ravine of Conradswalde, the passage of which had been disputed by our Croats and hussars until the evening. This resistance had been to such

effect that the enemy had been obliged to camp behind the ravine. On the morning of the 15th, the Prussians had advanced again, deploying all their strength. They had forced a crossing of the ravine and had pushed on as far as Freiberg. General Kleefeld, who had reached that town with the troops under his command, had made a vigorous defence at Freiberg despite a heavy cannonade and the numerical superiority of the enemy. General Hadik, after having withdrawn all the foragers and supply echelons from the town and its surroundings, decided against bringing on a general action with an enemy who was so superior, both in number and artillery, to his forces. That general had been obliged to make a large detachment towards Penig and Kwau in order to contain the garrison of Leipzig, and to cover his rear. General Hadik accordingly drew back General Kleefeld in good order to his position in the neighbourhood of Grosswaldensdorf. Our loss in this affair was 40 men killed, wounded and missing; amongst these was an officer of Croats. According to the reports of deserters, who arrive in great numbers, the enemy suffered a very considerable number of casualties. There are also reports that General Hülsen was killed and that another Prussian general was wounded. The enemy camped on the heights around Freiberg without attempting any other enterprise. General Hadik, in his report, did full justice to the wisdom and bravery of General Kleefeld and the Corps of Hussars and Croats, who had fought with the most determined valour. After having repulsed the enemy three times, they had then captured two enemy cannon. Unfortunately, they were so overwhelmed by the strength of the enemy that they were obliged to abandon those trophies.

Meanwhile, the main body of the enemy army had remained in its old camp, with Prince Henry having his headquarters at Gamig

18 October

The Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, received news that the enemy corps, who had recently advanced to Freiberg, had pushed all their cavalry towards Chemnitz. General Hadik, who reached the camp at Chemnitz at the same time, attacked the enemy cavalry despite their superiority in number. After a combat of three hours, he put them to flight and pursued them as far as Freiberg. The enemy suffered considerable losses in this action; we had three officers and six soldiers killed and fourteen wounded. Amongst the latter was Lieutenant Colonel Sprunck of the Baranyay Hussars and a lieutenant of the Hadik Hussars.

On the 17th, an officer, despatched from the Prince de Soubise, had arrived at the camp with news of a victory gained by the aforesaid Prince over the Allies near Landwehrhagen. In consequence of this happy outcome His Highness the Commandant-General sang the "Te Deum" in his camp on the morning of the 18th, and, in the evening of that day, the army paraded and made the customary triple fire of rejoicing.

19 October

The enemy corps retired from Freiberg to Dippoldiswalde.

20 October

On that retirement, General Hadik re-occupied the post at Freiberg, together with all the other positions that he had formerly held. He also sent General Kleefeld, with a large detachment, to Penig and Waldenburg, in order to cover those countries.

The Commandant-General received the intelligence that Prince Henry, after having left Lieutenant General Itzenplitz in command of the army, had marched, last night, with eight battalions and a train of artillery towards Dresden in order to succour the King.

21 October

To balance the troops being sent to the King of Prussia, the Commandant-General detached General Dombasle and Major General Wolffersdorff with a corps including the Regiments Karl Pálffy, Platz and Sincère. These marched through Pirna to reinforce the army of Marshal Daun.

22 October

Because the detachment that he had made had reduced the forces at his disposal, the Commandant-General drew to himself the Reserve Corps, which had been encamped at Lauenstein. This was posted on the right of the position. At the same time, the whole Corps of Grenadiers was placed on the left of the camp. He also sent large detachments to Luchau, Altenberg, Glashütte and Frauenstein in order to maintain communication with the corps under the orders of General Hadik at Freiberg.

The enemy had withdrawn all their detachments into the lines at Dippoldiswalde, to replace those troops who had been detached to the army of the King. General Hadik took advantage of this and occupied Naundorf and Nossen to constrain the flank of the enemy. At the same time, Colonel Török received the order to change his position on the far side of the Elbe and go to Pulsnitz. From there, he was to raid the outskirts of Dresden, Meissen and Torgau and keep an eye on the Army of the King.

27 October

Since the 23rd there have been no further changes in the dispositions of the enemy army. It remained quiet in its camp at Maxen and Gamig, with

advanced posts at Hausdorf, Dohna and Heidenau. Lieutenant General Itzenplitz holds the command since the departure of Prince Henry.

On our side, there have been no other changes, except that a large detachment, under the orders of Lieutenant General Count Nicolaus Esterházy, was sent along the far side of the Elbe. He was to blockade the road between Torgau and Dresden, and to sever all communication between the Prussian army in Saxony and that of the King. Colonel Török, with his troops, has joined that detachment. The above mentioned general, after having detached a large party in the neighbourhood of Meissen to make itself master of the Elbe in that region, took position at Eschdorf. This obliged a regiment of enemy cavalry, that had crossed the Elbe at Dresden with a large convoy of victuals and forage for the army of the King, to return to that town.

We now have certain intelligence that the succour which Prince Henry carried to the Army of the King amounted to77 eight battalions. These were as follows: three of Old-Dessau, two of Goltz, one of Bredow, one of Billerbeck and one of Lubath, together with 400 hussars but no other cavalry.

The corps under the orders of Lieutenant General Hadik maintained its position at Freiberg, having its outposts towards Dippoldiswalde. General Kleefeld, who had been detached, was at Mühlau, having pushed his posts to Altenburg and Penig. At the approach of these, certain enemy detachments from the garrisons of Torgau and Leipzig retired from those countries to find somewhere else to plunder.

We received news that a small enemy party had advanced in the territory of Eisfeld. On this, the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, directed a detachment of dragoons and hussars, from the small corps encamped at Königshofen near Erfurt, to go into that country and protect it from all insults.

From the Army under the orders of His Excellency Marshal Daun, we received the news that the five battalions, four companies of grenadiers and the regiment of cavalry, which had been detached from this army under the orders of Lieutenant General Dombasle, had reached their destination on the morning of the 22nd.

28 October

The two armies, as well as their advanced posts, remained in the same positions.

During the last two days, the enemy had made several attacks on the detachment of Colonel Vécsey at Luchau. These had all been repulsed with loss, and we had taken five prisoners.

The corps, under the orders of Lieutenant General Esterházy, marched to Bischofswerda. Encountering nothing of the enemy, it returned to Wönschendorf. This morning, it re-entered the camp at Pirna having left Colonel Török, with all the hussars, on the right bank of the river Elbe, near Röhrsdorf, to constrain the enemy on that side and observe the garrison of Dresden.

The pontoon bridge at Pirna has been dismantled, and one of boats has been established in its place.

The army received the order to be ready to march.

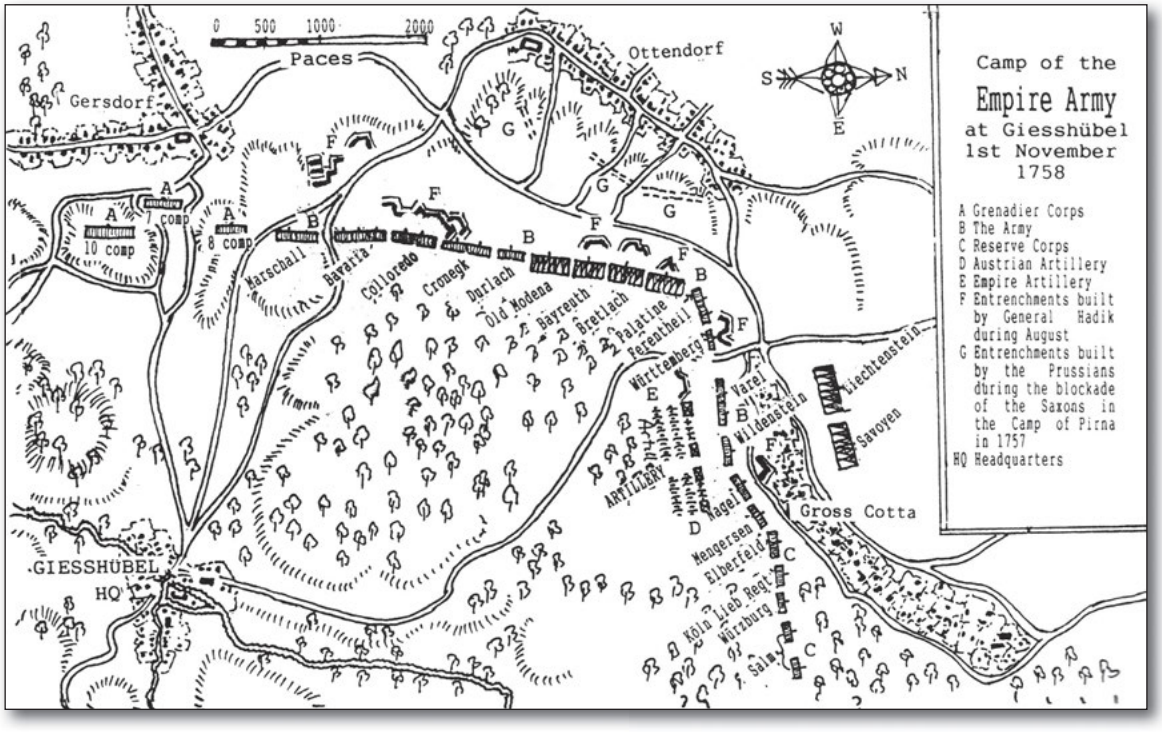
There have been no further changes in the positions of the corps of Lieutenant General Hadik or the detachment of General Kleefeld: the former was at Freiberg; the latter at Hohenstein, near Penig on the road to Leipzig.

The enemy continue to fortify the town of Dresden. They have amassed there a huge magazine for the subsistence of the troops during the Winter. From all the countryside under their control, they have brought in forage and foodstuffs, and they have received frequent transports by water from Torgau and Magdeburg. To constrain these latter, General Esterházy has sent several detachments along the Elbe towards Torgau.

General Tillier had been sent here by His Excellency Marshal Daun. He concerted with the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, several necessary arrangements for operations to be carried out before the end of the campaign. He has now returned to the Imperial and Royal Army.

2 November

His Highness, the Commandant-General, had, during the last several days, made all the dispositions necessary to execute movements both to gain the right flank of the enemy and to drive him from the advantageous position that he occupied on the heights of Maxen and Gamig. So as to keep any

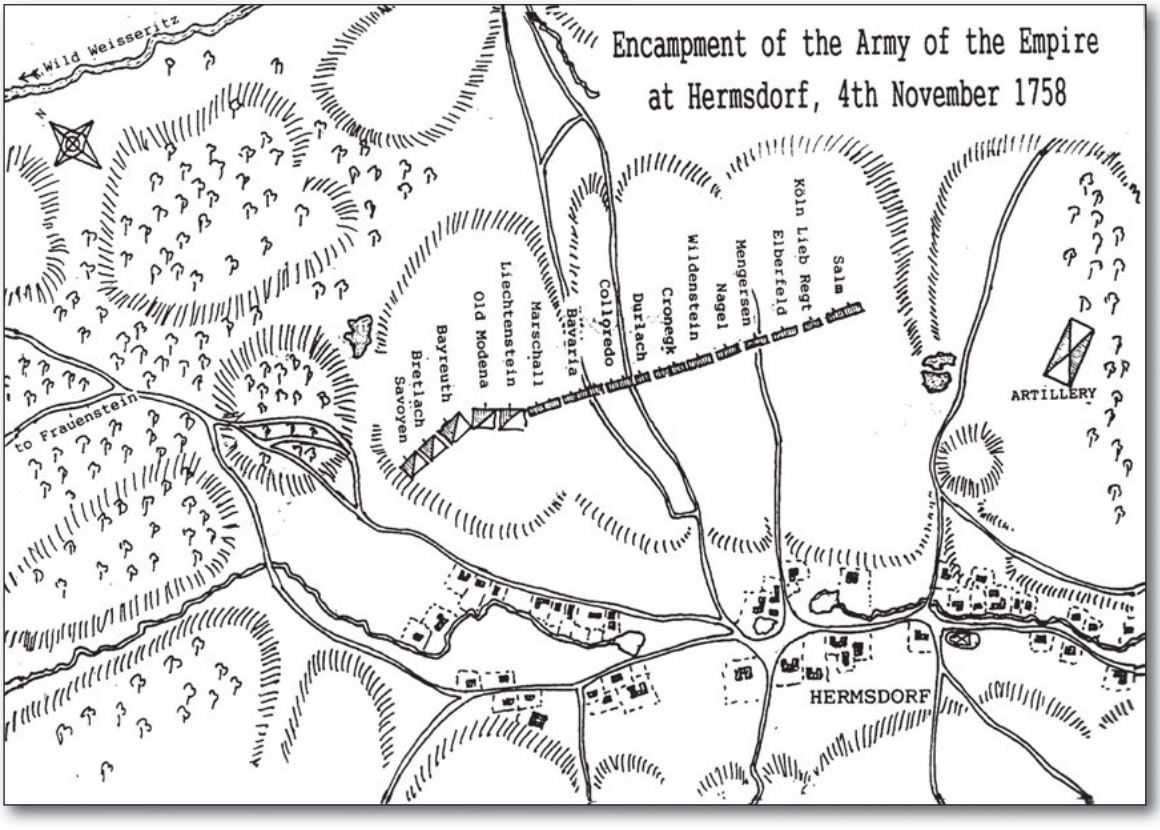


knowledge of these from the enemy, he delayed sending out his orders for the measures that were to be taken until the evening.

The brigade of Lieutenant General Rosenfeld, with the regiments of cavalry, was left in the camp of Pirna. The Kohlberg was garrisoned as before, and Colonel Török went, on the far side of the Elbe, to blockade all the avenues into Dresden, so that no one could enter that town to bring it news of the operations. All the advanced posts remained at Zehista, Cotta, Gross Sedliz, Burkhardswalde, Luchau, Naundorf and Nossen.

3 November

At daybreak, the army moved from Giesshübel and marched through Azbach and Breitenau into a new camp at Lauenstein. At the same time, General-of-Infantry the Landgraf von Fürstenberg left the camp of Pirna with a corps of troops including that under the orders of General Esterházy, which had recently re-passed the Elbe. He occupied the camp of Giesshübel, where he joined with the brigade of Lieutenant General Rodt, who had been left to hold that post until his arrival.



4 November

The army went via Altenberg to Hermsdorf. General-of-Infantry Fürstenberg followed, a day behind, and occupied the camps which the army had recently left.

It was not until after noon that the enemy became aware of our march. The enemy detached several troops to dislodge our advanced posts and better observe our movements. His troops fell on the posts of General Luzinsky. These were very smartly received and they were driven back with loss and pursued as far as Dohna; several prisoners were taken.

5 November

The army encamped at Frauenstein. The enemy recognized that our army had gained their flank. Having withdrawn all their posts to the camp of Maxen and Gamig, he retreated towards Dresden. To cover his rear, the enemy set his troops to making mischief in the country behind him. Our light troops engaged the enemy Rearguard with success. General Luzinsky pursued as far as Lockwitz, General Reid to Karsdorf and Colonel Vécsey to Possendorf.

6 November

The army entered the camp on the heights behind Freiberg, in which headquarters was established. To cover the headquarters, Major General Guasco encamped on the road from Dresden with the Corps of Grenadiers and the Liechtenstein Dragoons.

The enemy marched from Dresden to Wilsdruff and Kesseldorf and engaged Colonel Vécsey, who was marching to Tharandt to cover the front of the army.

Throughout the march of the army, Lieutenant General Hadik, with the corps under his command, had made diverse movements to distract the enemy. General Hadik now left the neighbourhood of Freiberg. He marched to Nossen. From there he made diverse detachments towards Kesselsdorf and Meissen in order to observe the movements of the enemy and incommode their rear.

General Hadik also directed General Kleefeld to advance with his detachment to Borna, on the road to Leipzig, with orders to sever the communication between Leipzig and the enemy army.

7 November

General-of-Infantry Fürstenberg arrived at the camp of Freiberg with the division of troops which he was conducting. Their march had been extremely difficult and fatiguing, because of the defiles and gorges which it had been necessary to cross in the presence of the enemy army on its flank. Because

of the measures which had been taken by His Highness, the Commandant-General, this march was completed in the best possible order. The enemy, having knowledge of our strength, was forced to respect the arrangements that had been made to cover the march, and was not able to offer the least obstruction to it. The Commandant-General passed the whole day at the camp examining the position and the approaches. He made diverse dispositions essential to facilitate the safe arrival of that corps.

We have news from Dresden that the equipages of the King of Prussia and of Prince Henry were sent, last night, to Meissen.

8 November

The army rested in the camp of Freiberg.

General Hadik received the order to march, with the corps under his orders, towards Torgau. During the evening, he marched from Nossen to Waldheim. The same day, the Reserve Corps, under the orders of Freiherr von Nagel took over his position at Nossen.

9 November

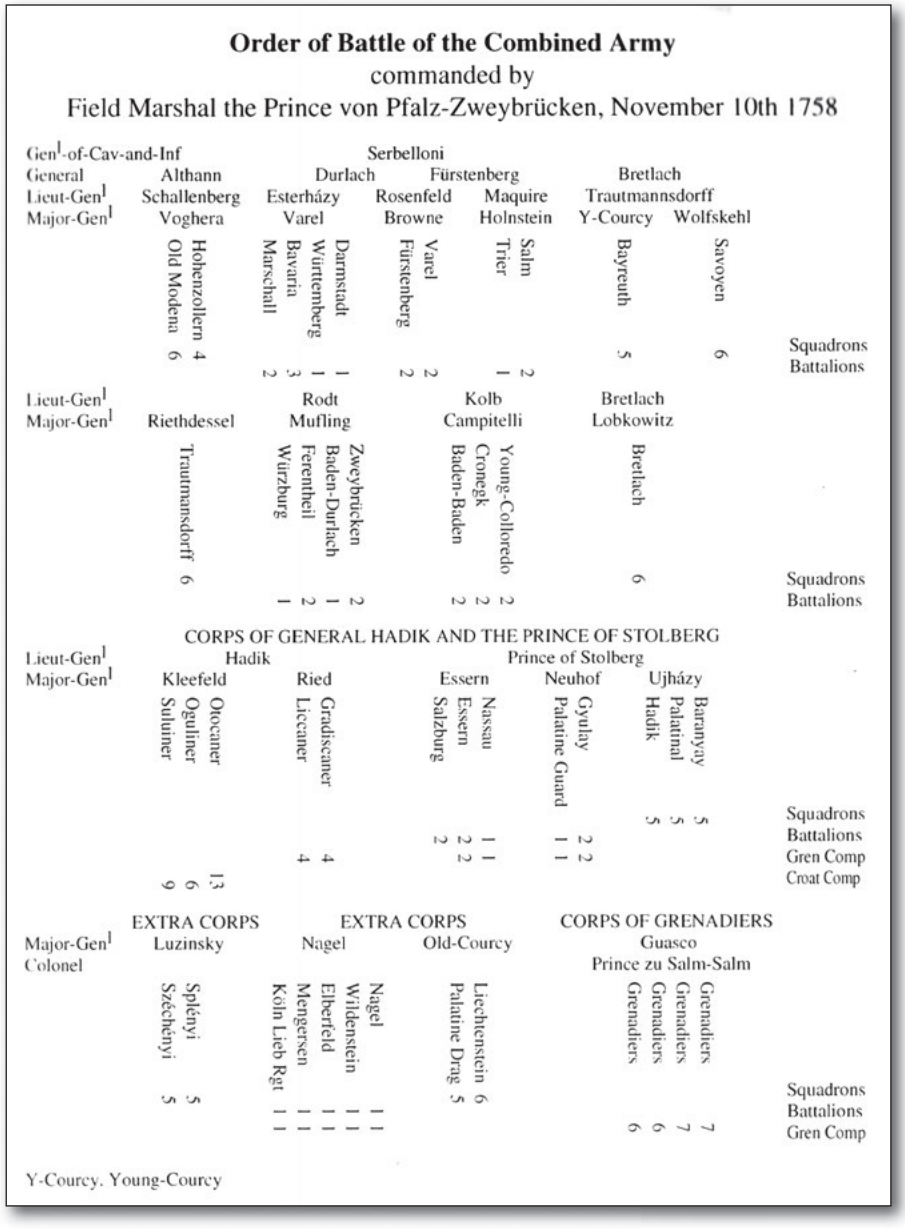
Colonel Freiherr von Vécsey went, with the troops under his orders, onto the heights of Miltitz and Menzig. Meanwhile, Major General Freiherr von Reid occupied the important posts of Tharandt and Canneberg covering the front and right flank of the army. Lieutenant Colonel Nostrowsky, who had been detached by General Hadik to Lommatzsch, chased the enemy from Meissen, sabring several and taking three prisoners. General Hadik went, the same day, to Grimma.

10 November

At Grimma, General Hadik awaited the arrival of some heavy cannon and howitzers. These were being sent from the army for the expedition against Torgau.

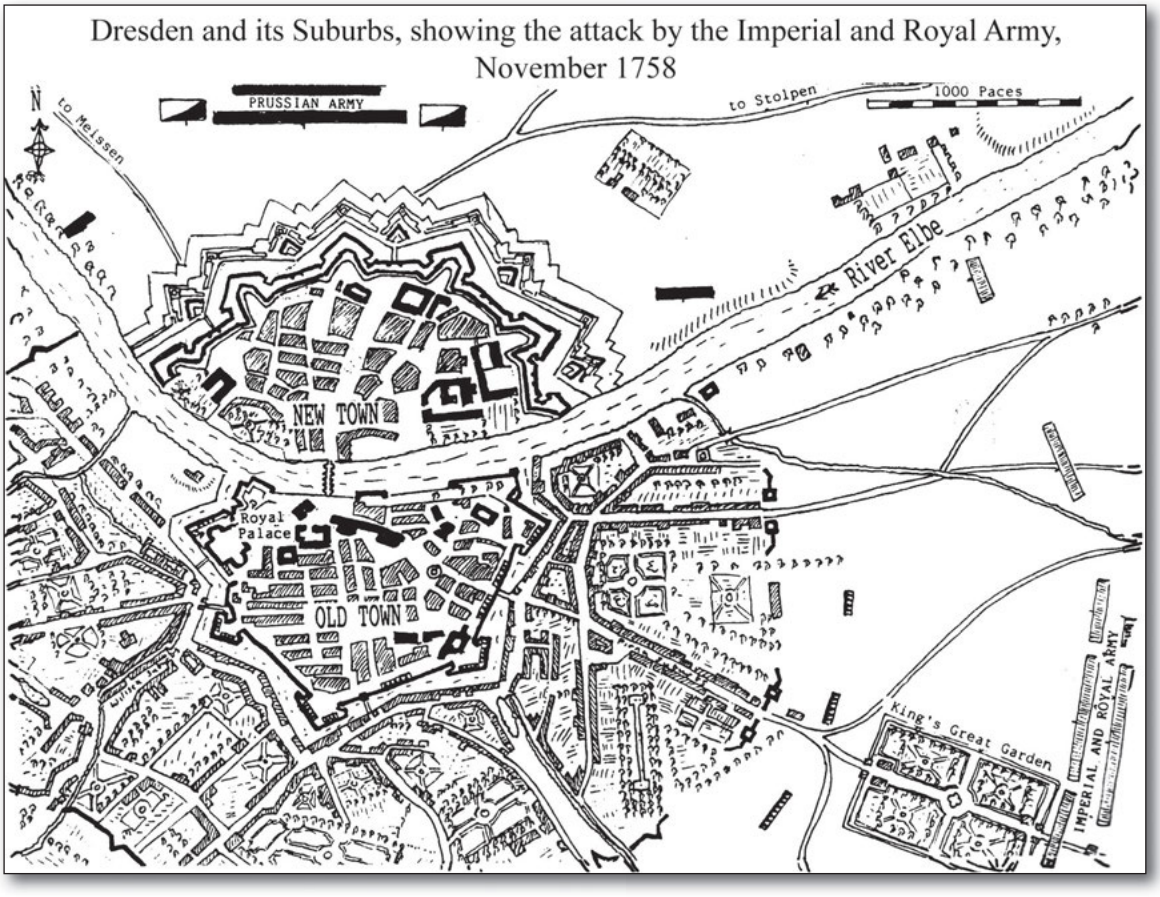
This same day, the troops who had remained at Pirna under the orders of Lieutenant General Rosenfeld, entered the camp at Freiberg. They had left a sufficient garrison in Pirna and Sonnenstein.

The enemy army, under the command of General Itzenplitz, seeing that its camp had been turned, so that it was about to be taken in flank and rear, profited by the night and, after having thrown a bridge across the Elbe, passed that river and camped on the right bank. The left wing of their army was at Neudörfel and the right on the town of Dresden. At the same time, the garrison of Dresden set fire to the suburbs of the town in a barbarous fashion for which there is no example amongst the civilised nations or those of savages.



Order of Battle of the Combined Army
commanded by
Field Marshal the Prince von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, November 10th 1758

| | | |



12 November

This morning, the army was put into movement and encamped at Nossen near Waldheim, in which town the headquarters of the army was established.

The Corps of Grenadiers took post in front of Waldheim. The Reserve Corps moved to Grimma. Colonel Vécsey posted himself near Soppen. General Reid encamped at Meissen. There, General Ried rendered himself master of eleven barges loaded with flour and forage, which had been in passage from Torgau to Dresden. A garrison had been left in Freiberg. The corps under the orders of General Luzinsky, who until now had been near Dresden, came back to join the army.

At the same time, we received news of General Hadik who, on the 11th, had marched to Eilenburg. From there, he completed his march, arriving, this morning in the neighbourhood of Torgau. He was to invest that place, where, if it was necessary, he would be joined by the Reserve Corps and also by the troops under the orders of General Kleefeld. The latter, having left some posts at Borna and Düben, was marching to reinforce the corps of General Hadik before Torgau.

The Main Army was ordered to be in readiness for a further advance tomorrow.

13 November

The army marched from Nossen to Waldheim, where it rested.

14 November

Major General Luzinsky went through Rochlitz to Grimma. Colonel Vécsey advanced through Döbeln to Lausick. General Ried, having left a garrison at Meissen, moved to Hoff.

The Corps of Grenadiers, sustained by three regiments of cavalry under the orders of General-of-Cavalry Freiherr von Bretlach, marched through Colditz to Naunhof. They left the post of Borna occupied by a large detachment.

Meanwhile, the Commandant-General, the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, received a report from General Hadik, who, on the 13th, had moved closer to Torgau. That general had detected the advanced guard of the Prussian corps coming from Pomerania under the orders of General Wedel. It was formed up battle array beside the Elbe. General Hadik attacked that advanced guard with his hussars and Croats, beat them, and pursued them under the cannon of the town, which favoured the retreat of the fugitives. A considerable number were sabred. Amongst the fifteen prisoners were twelve troopers from the Hussar Regiments Möhring and Ruesch and from the Finkenstein Dragoons. Unfortunately, General Hadik, finding that all the infantry of that corps, to the strength of ten battalions, had entered Torgau, judged that it was impossible to form an attack, since the strength of the enemy more than matched his own. General Hadik then retired to Eilenburg, where he encamped on the Mulde, in order to be able to dispute the passage of that river with the enemy. To this effect, he broke all the bridges except that at Eilenburg, and placed diverse detachments along the river to constrain any attempts by the enemy to pass it, and to give early warning of their movements. General Hadik also detached Colonel the Prince of Liechtenstein with 800 German horse, 300 hussars and 400 Croats towards Leipzig in order to prevent the enemy from throwing any succours into that town.

15 November

The army marched to Colditz in order to approach closer to Leipzig. However, on entering the camp, we received news that all of the Prussian corps under the orders of General Dohna, who had been opposing the Russians, had arrived at Torgau. Those troops were defiling out to attack General Hadik.

The Commandant-General considered that this news disrupted the proposed enterprise against Leipzig. He judged that it would not be possible to make head against the combined strength of the united corps of Wedel and Dohna. Together, those formed a considerable army and would easily be able to give help to Leipzig. Accordingly, he directed General Hadik to

prevent the enemy from passing the Mulde if it was at all possible, and finally to make his retreat on Grimma.

The enemy, having passed the Elbe under the guns of Torgau, marched with all his forces to attack the bridge at Eilenburg. Lieutenant General the Prinz von Stolberg, who was with Major General Freiherr von Nagel commanding the Gyulay Regiment and the troops of Köln, put up the most vigorous resistance. Three times they repulsed the enemy with much loss, but finally, the enemy cavalry and hussars, who were more than double the strength of our own, forced a crossing of the river and disposed themselves to make a general attack. In these circumstances, General Hadik judged it necessary to make his retreat, since it would have been inadvisable to engage in a general action with a force that was so inferior in numbers to that of the enemy. After having set fire to the bridge, this withdrawal was carried out in the best order despite all the enemy cavalry, which followed ours and tried to put it into disorder. The several squadrons, who comprised our Rearguard, displayed such an imposing appearance that the enemy were obliged to follow the march quietly to Grimma. At that town, the troops under the orders of Generals Ried and Luzinsky re-joined the Corps of General Hadik.

16 November

After these occurrences, the army immediately marched to Weiderau.

17 November

The Corps of Grenadiers, and the cavalry under the orders of General Bretlach, marched through Borna and Penig.

General Hadik, after having withdrawn to himself the detachment of Colonel the Prince of Liechtenstein, encamped beside Colditz. That general sent Colonel Vécsey to Sotten the better to cover the march of the army.

The loss, which General Hadik sustained in the events of the last few days, amounted to 250 men killed wounded and missing. Amongst these was Major Freiherr von Laisser of the Savoyen Dragoons, who received several sabre cuts. The loss of the enemy was much more considerable; they suffered particularly severely at the attack on the bridge, where the fire of our artillery was especially well served and caused great havoc.

The enemy marched, with his united forces, to the region around Leipzig.

18 and 19 November

The army rested on the 18th and 19th.

The Corps of Grenadiers, and the cavalry under the orders of General Baron von Bretlach, marched from Penig, through Glauchau, towards Zwickau.

The Reserve Corps and General Hadik, with the rest of the troops under his command, went to Penig. General Hadik sent Colonel Vécsey on to Freiberg. He also sent some large detachments to Altenberg, Rochlitz and Waldheim. These sent out strong patrols along the roads from Leipzig and Torgau but made no contact with the enemy.

Finally, the Commandant-General the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, seeing that the season for operations was past, and that the weather was turning extremely harsh, decided that it would be impossible to continue the campaign for much longer without ruining the health of the troops. He therefore resolved to separate the troops into their Winter Quarters.

20 November

To execute his intentions, His Highness directed the army to march to Langlungwitz.

21-24 November

The army then moved to encamp in the neighbourhood of Zwickau, where headquarters were established.

The Corps under the orders of General Hadik remained at Penig, and the detachment of Colonel Vécsey moved to Chemnitz.

Work was immediately begun on the arrangements for winter quarters.

The care of the cordon of outposts was given to Lieutenant General Hadik. As well as the light troops, some German troops were assigned to sustain those posts.

For the rest of the troops, once their cantonments for winter quarters were designated, the army began to separate. Each brigade marched, with its commander, towards its final destination. The headquarters detachment was to be escorted by the troops of Gotha, Weimar, Eisfeld and Coburg; it set out from Zwickau on the morning of the 24th.

END

Order of Battle of the Combined Army
under the command of
Field Marshal the Prince von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, November 20th 1758

| | | |

Appendix I

My dear St Paul – Letters from the Comte de Boisgelin to Horace St Paul in 1758

Those readers who have followed the account of the Seven Years War by Horace St Paul may like to note that his good friend the Colonel Louis Bruno Comte de Boisgelin acted as French liaison officer with the Reichsarmee in 1758. Boisgelin had returned from Paris to re-join the army of Marshal Daun in time to participate with Horace St Paul in the operations designed to raise the siege of Olmütz (see *Olmütz to Torgau – Horace St Paul and the Austrian Army during the Seven Years War* published by Helion 2018). Before those operations were complete, the Comte de Montazet also re-joined the army of Marshal Daun and, almost immediately, Boisgelin left the army of Marshal Daun to join the Reichsarmee from whence he corresponded with St Paul.

Saaz, 5th July 1758

I have been incommoded, my dear St Paul, ever since I left you. What finished me was a bout of tertian fever,[1] which I believe has finally left me.

Freiherr von Reitzenstein came to bring us the good news from your army;[2] that which comes to us from the Comte de Clermont shows no sign of improving. I know nothing more in detail, so I cannot acquaint you with it.

I pray you send on to me any letters that come to your army for me.

Here, we will have an army of about 45,000 men as soon as General Dombasle, who is a little short of Hof, has joined us.[3] Prince Henry has an effective force of 30,000 men encamped at Zschopau on the far side of Annaberg.

I fear that the disagreeable experience of the Comte de Clermont may oblige the Prince de Soubise to go to join him.[4]

1 The tertian fever may have been malaria.

2 Lieutenant Colonel Freiherr von Reitzenstein was Adjutant General to Marshal Daun. He had arrived at Saaz on the 5th bringing the news of the raising of the siege of Olmütz on 2 July.

3 Lieutenant General Karl Franz Dombasle le Houx was coming from Westphalia with the Austrian troops who had served in that theatre during 1757, having picked up a body of Empire troops from Franconia on the way.

4 The disagreeable experience of the Comte de Clermont was his defeat by Prince Ferdinand of Braunschweg at Creveldt on 23 June

I embrace you, my dear St Paul, with all my heart.
Boisgelin
Not written by me because I could not do so.[5]

Saaz, 15th July 1758
I flatter myself, my dear St Paul, that you will excuse me for not having written until now, other that the note by Reitzenstein. Having arrived here, I was laid low by four bouts of tertian fever; these have much enfeebled me and have not left me without the possibility of recurring. I am at present free, and I hope to take up once more the pattern of my normal life including my correspondence with my friends.

This theatre is not as fertile in movements or events as that in which you operate. For all that, we suffered much disquietude when we heard of the King of Prussia at Leutomischel.[6] It seems possible, had he stopped there longer, that he would march to Prague, which would have obliged us to go from here. Now, we think that he will leave two-thirds of his army around Glatz to hold you in check, and, with the remainder, he will go to join Graf von Dohna, who makes head against the Russians; his intention will ultimately be to oblige them to withdraw behind the Vistula.

There is nothing to report from this army; here, we reside in the utmost tranquillity whilst awaiting the withdrawal of the enemy, who are still at Zschopau on the far side of Annaberg.

In respect of the French armies, I apprehend that the Army of the Prince de Soubise is going to advance into Hesse in order to make a diversion in favour of the Comte de Clermont, who will try to take his revenge.

Your English have not left our shores without doing about four millions worth of damage at St Malo. Of those that were near the town they burnt: all the stores of timber, several vessels, the rope-works, the tar magazines and so forth.

I do not know if, following the death of his son,[7] the Maréchal de Belleisle will long continue to keep the Ministry of War. This was a terribly crushing blow to him.

As a result of the great loss that they suffered on 23rd June, Marinville now finds himself at the had of the Carabineers.[8]

Make, I pray you, my compliments to Lambert and Oppanort, and say of me what you will to Montazet.

Here, everything is the utmost gentility and politeness. The Commander is attentive to everything that one wishes to say. During the last few days that I have been able to go out, I have met Graf von Althann, to whom I shall attach myself

5 Only the final three lines are in the hand of Boisgelin.
6 From Olmütz, the King of Prussia had withdrawn from Moravia into Eastern Bohemia rather than the more obvious line of retreat through Silesia.
7 Brigadier Louis-Marie Fouquet de Belleisle Comte de Gisors fell at the head of the Carabineers at Creveldt on 23 June. Aged 26, he died of his wounds three days later.
8 Marainville had served as a volunteer in the army of Marshal Daun with Boisgelin and St Paul during the campaign of 1757, at which time he had held the rank of Captain of Carabineers.

if he will allow it; I have also met General Voghera.[9] The two Bretlachs are here.[10] General Serbelloni, Macquire and several others are at Laun. The Adjutants General are Widmann, Churfeld and Drechsel;[11] you met them all three years ago.[12]

Whatever the outcome, I will tell you the response that the Maréchal de Belleisle makes me on my request that I should never again be placed under the orders of Montazet should I find myself with him in the same army.[13]

I have not received any letters from you other than those of the 27th and 29th June; I hope that this is because you are too busy and not because your health prevents you from writing.

Adieu, my dear friend, I embrace you with all my heart.

PS Do not forget me when next you see the Duc de Braganza.[14]

I have been told that Monsieur de Ville was sent to Versailles with news of the raising of the siege of Olmütz.[15] Tell me if he returns.

Brüx, 23rd July 1758

We have been here three days, my dear St Paul.

Yesterday, through the Prince von Zweybrücken, to whom Marshal Daun had sent the journal of his operations, we learned that your army has advanced to Dobrenitz, between Klumetz and Königgrätz. The fine and wise conduct of your leader excites our admiration, and, I believe, also that of the whole of Europe.

Over here, there is not much change. Instead of marching from Hof to Plauen, General Dombasle has withdrawn to the camp at Münchberg; this was because he had received news that General Itzenplitz was marching against him with a corps superior to his own. General Hadik is a short distance in front of Töplitz. The Austrian corps, which was at Laun, advanced to Bilin at the same time as we came here from Saaz. Prince Henry still holds his position at Zschopau; he is weakened by 5,000 men who have marched to the rear, but nobody knows which direction they have taken.

The news from the French army is that the Prince de Soubise arrived at Marburg on the 18th, and that he has made dispositions to advance on Kassel. He does not expect to find much resistance there because the Hessians have called out all the regular troops from the country to the army of Prince Ferdinand. On the 14th, Monsieur de Contades,[16] who now commands the Army of the Lower

9 Major General August Marchese Voghera of the cavalry.

10 General-of-Cavalry Johann Franz Freiherr von Bretlach and Lieutenant General Carl Ludwig Freiherr von Bretlach (Young Bretlach) of the cavalry.

11 Johann Wentzel von Widmann was the Austrian Ambassador to Franconia where the Army of the Empire had begun its campaign – a close friend and adviser to Zweybrücken; Colonel Joseph von Churfeld, Adjutant General to Zweybrücken; Lieutenant Colonel Graf Drechsel, Adjutant to Zweybrücken.

12 Presumably at the time when St Paul was in Brussels with Prince Charles of Lorraine.

13 Montazet had required Boisgelin to act as his wagonmaster when Boisgelin preceded him from Versailles to re-join Marshal Daun in April.

14 Juan Carlos Duc de Braganza, a volunteer with Marshal Daun.

15 Major General Charles Marquis de Ville would later command a small corps in Silesia.

16 Louis Georges Érasme Marquis de Contades had replaced Clermont, who had asked to be relieved after his defeat at Creveldt.

Rhine until the arrival of Maréchal d'Estrées,[17] moved to Bedburg, two marches in front of Köln; the river Erft separates him from the enemy. Those latter were at Grevenbroich and they have occupied Caster.

The day is always better, my dear friend, for your news. I embrace you with all my heart. I have received your letter that was wrongly directed.

Letter No 5,[18] the Camp of Brüx, 28th July 1758

I have received, my dear St Paul your letter No 6. I have also taken delivery of several others but, since the Army of Serbelloni and that of the Prince von Zweybrücken are not yet united, I have not yet received those letters which you addressed to the Army of Serbelloni; write to me always at the Army of the Empire, which is my posting.

Today, we should march to Dux. The Austrian corps that is at Bilin, goes to Töplitz, where I believe that we should shortly be united. Perhaps this will occur tomorrow, but this is still not certain. Hadik is going to advance to Nollendorf, and, on the other wing, General Dombasle, who has taken post at Zwickau, follows in the footsteps of the Prussian army, that is thought to be moving closer to the Elbe.

According to news from Dresden, the Prussian Commandant has lodged himself in the palace of the King. He declares that he will defend himself there if he must. At the same time, combustible materials have been placed in all the houses in the suburbs, which he threatens to burn if he is besieged. This seems to suggest that Dresden will be abandoned to its own devices since, if Prince Henry were to stay on the Elbe we will not be in a proper state to undertake a formal siege.

We have no certain news of the Russians, but it is said that an army corps has entered Silesia or Pomerania.

I am vexed by the advancement of Marinville, whom I knew in Paris; the battle of the 23rd June has made him commanding officer of a brigade of Carabineers. Give my regards to Lambert,[19] who will tell you about him. I have nothing more to say on this subject.

Here, we anxiously await a courier from the Prince de Soubise announcing his arrival in Kassel.

I have paid your respects to His Highness the Prince von Zweybrücken and also to General Althann, whom I like much.

It is true that King Louis and all the Royal Family have been to see the Maréchal de Belleisle.[20] Do not count on the Maréchal being able to forget the loss that he has suffered; his courage cannot be expected to resist such grief for long.

17 Maréchal d'Estrées was not re-appointed at this time, even though, as most professional soldiers like Boisgelin probably thought, he was the obvious candidate.

18 To avoid confusion, Boisgelin and St Paul now took to numbering their letters as well as dating them. According to this system, one of the earlier letters from Boisgelin is missing.

19 Colonel François de Lambert, a French engineer who had served at the Siege of Schweidnitz in 1757.

20 As quoted by Waddington in *La Guerre de Sept Ans*, at this time Boisgelin was writing to Belleisle that nothing should be expected of the Army of the Empire.

A thousand thanks and my compliments to the amiable Zawoyski,[21] give him my news.

Greetings to you.

Letter No 6, Camp of Töplitz, 2nd August 1758

Yesterday evening, the Prince von Zweybrücken received the news of a small though lively action that has taken place; the site is a short distance in front of Basberg[22] in the defies leading up to Komotau. In this engagement the advantage has been entirely on our side.

Whilst this army was marching here from Brüx, the Prussians had reinforced their posts at Annaberg and Marienberg; they were resolved to make an advance into the neighbourhood of Komotau. To this effect, they marched with four regular battalions and two battalions of Freicorps, sixteen cannon and eight squadrons of various horse. At 8 o'clock in the morning, they attacked the abatis near Reitzenhain; there a Captain of Croats at the head on an hundred men delayed them for more than an hour before retiring to the main position.

In the main position, Major General Kleefeld commanded two battalions of Croats, a Bavarian battalion, two companies of grenadiers, four cannon, a regiment of hussars and three hundred German horse; he had disposed the whole of this force a little in front of Basberg behind a ravine, the left and right flanks of which extended to some woods. The Prussians came forward to attack him there, and, for a time, he sustained their onslaught without giving up a foot of ground. Our artillery fire dismounted two of the Prussian cannon and their killed and wounded mounted to so great a number that the enemy were obliged to renounce their project.

The enemy have retired along the same roads as they used in their advance; they have been encumbered with eleven wagons loaded with wounded and also with the dismounted cannon that they had used against us. They were pursued as far as Reitzenhain without suffering further injury, because of their great numerical superiority. By their own estimates, the Prussians lost between four and five hundred men, which includes an hundred and fifty deserters who have come across to us. On our side, there are no more than forty men killed and wounded. The Bavarians and also the Croats have comported themselves very well in this action.

The joy that has been felt because of this action is tempered by a loss that we have suffered in a different quarter on the same day. Major General Mitrowsky[23] had been sent with a major and a captain of hussars, an adjutant of General Hadik and twelve hussars to reconnoitre the advanced posts of the Prussians near Dippoldiswalde. This party was encircled and only a few hussars have returned who are certain that their officers have been taken prisoner or killed.

I have received, my dear friend, your un-numbered letter of the 25th. I pray you make for me thousands upon thousands of compliments of friendship to Oppanort and tell him how much his concern pleases me. I am much piqued by

21 Colonel Cajetan von Zawoyski, a Saxon Liaison Officer serving with Marshal Daun.

22 Basberg is an abbreviated form of Sebastiensberg that was commonly used at that time. It is on the border of Bohemia and Saxony.

23 Major General Maximilian Joseph Freiherr von Mitrowsky

your reproaches on my indolence; these I have never deserved, and for that reason I have nothing to renounce.

The Prussians have abandoned Zwickau, where General Kinsky[24] has taken post. It appears that the enemy intend to reassemble at Dippoldiswalde. I believe that we shall not cross the mountains before you enter Lusatia.

Graf von Althann and the Prince von Zweybrücken charge me to give you their thanks and their compliments; you stand well with both of them.

I am not able to write to you at greater length. I embrace you with all my heart.

Letter No 7, Camp of Töplitz, 10th August 1758

Prince Henry is at Freiberg and Peterswalde. Tomorrow we march to Kulm; then, on the 12th, to Schonwalde.

You are so far ahead of me in the numbers of letters that you have written, my dear St Paul, that it is impossible for me to equal them before we have the opportunity to meet once more. I have all your letters as far as that numbered 9, dated on the 5th of this month.

I do not believe that I informed you what has been happening in the armies of Soubise and Contades. Yesterday evening, through the channels that the Headquarters Staff of the prince von Zweybrücken have with Marshal Daun, I have passed on to Monsieur de Montazet two letters which arrived by courier from the Prince de Soubise. Soubise has divided his army to operate on both banks of the River Weser and also to reach out to Lippstadt and Paderborn, where the enemy have a large magazine and few troops. Prince Ferdinand has made several marches in the direction of Roermonde as though he intends to pass the Meuse. The intentions of Prince Ferdinand are not yet clear; all his movements are clandestine and he manages to conceal them from us for at least a day. I fear for two things; that he should win the race to the Meuse, and that he should not. Should we[25] race him to the Meuse, he might double back speedily to pass the Rhine at Dusseldorf. In that event, he would threaten to cut off the Prince de Soubise and oblige him to withdraw precipitately as far as the Main. These are some conjectures.

I append here, for your comment, my intended reply to Marinville.[26]

Here, we are about to make ready to enter Saxony. Because of this, our letters may become subject to considerable detours; the Headquarters Staff here consider that more direct communication must be reserved for general officers.

As for myself, I am going on marvellously: there is gaiety, gambling, good cheer and commotion. What more could you wish for when all goes well elsewhere and when we are about to enter enemy country on all sides!

Two thousand English cavalry have disembarked at Embden; it is said that infantry are also coming.

The Hessians, who had been posted at Eimbeck, have lost about 3,000 men; our loss on the 23rd July was 500.[27]

24 Major General Franz Ulrich Fürst Kinsky.

25 He here refers to the French troops not the Army of the Empire.

26 This draft letter is missing; presumably St Paul had returned it with comments as requested.

27 The action fought by Soubise on 23 July is usually described as the Battle of Sandershausen. The reference to Eimbeck possibly refers to Ellenbach, the village where most of the fighting took place.

In this theatre, 600 horse from the Corps of Dombasle, who is at Zwickau, have penetrated as far as Halle.[28] Prince Henry has posts from Chemnitz to Dippoldiswalde and appear to wish to reassemble his forces on the Elbe.

I embrace you my dear friend.

Letter No 8, The Camp of Kulm, 13th August 1758

Our army arrived here yesterday from Töplitz, my dear friend, and is about to betake itself to Schönwalde. Meanwhile, General Hadik has advanced towards Giesshübel. These dispositions have been changed to accord with the strategic plan of this army. Until yesterday, there had only been our Reserve Corps at Nollendorf to sustain Hadik, who has never stirred.

Two bridges have been thrown across the Elbe at Aussig. These are to enable us to march whatever reinforcement should be judged appropriate to Marshal Daun – who, we believe, will arrive the day after tomorrow at Reichenbach.[29] We have renounced the project of entering Saxony with our whole army because it is not believed that such action would be more useful then detaching ten or twelve thousand men from this army to assist Marshal Daun. Such reinforcement would place the Marshal in the best possible condition to act offensively against the King of Prussia and, thereby, to aid the Russians in establishing themselves firmly on this side of the Oder.

Since it is not possible to establish secure Winter Quarters on the far side of the mountains between the Elbe and the Oder, it makes one think about establishing the armies in cantonments and acting offensively throughout the whole Winter. For such a campaign, a Russian army and our numerous Croats should give many advantages to offset those that the enemy holds by his possession of the fortified towns. Should these latter not be captured, they would give him extensive facilities in victualling his troops, in consequence of which they would allow him to march to the right or left and thrust forward wherever he chose.

The Corps that I suppose will be sent forward to the other side of the Elbe in order to join Marshal Daun will establish a link through Zittau and Gabel. It could march on Rumburg and Budissin,[30] from whence it would interrupt the communications of the King of Prussia with the Army of Prince Henry on the Elbe. Such a move would oblige one or other of the two Prussian armies either to enfeeble itself, in order to maintain that communication, or to retreat.

It seems that our two armies are not destined to take any role other than that brought about by the advantageous consequences attending always squeezing the enemy closer.

In this theatre, General Dombasle is approaching as close as possible to Freiberg; he has taken position at Öderan and at Reichenbach.[31] The enemy has assembled his forces at Dippoldiswalde and has two bridges thrown over the Elbe at Dresden and at Pirna.

28 The raid on Halle was led by Colonel Eötwös.

29 Boisgelin appears to err. This Reichenbach is actually Reichenberg in Northern Bohemia on the border with Lusatia.where Daun indeed arrived on schedule.

30 Budissin is more commonly known as Bautzen.

31 I cannot identify this Reichenbach, presumably it is near Öderan, south-west of Freiberg.

I speak already of plans for the Winter. At least, finally, it is apparent that we are not going back to Bohemia in order to start again in the Spring. In other respects, I believe that having such numerous forces against him is only a small part of what it will take to overthrow the King of Prussia.

Good night my dear friend.

Letter No 9, Schönwalde, 24th August 1758

I have received, my dear friend, your letter of the 8th of this month, but none other since then.

It appears that we are going to commence the business, but, since I write to Montazet without actually saying anything to him, you must also keep your silence.

Tomorrow, General Serbelloni marches with our Reserve Corps composed of six battalions and six squadrons. He is to join General Hadik, who has the same number of infantry and 600 horse excluding his Croats and hussars. Hadik is at Geisshübel. Graf von Trautmannsdorff has eight battalions and ten squadrons at Krippen opposite Schandau; he is also destined to come under the orders of Count Serbelloni. According to my calculations, this will bring Serbelloni into contact with General Guasco, who is with our grenadiers and carabineers at Schandau. It is believed that this whole force is destined to take possession of the Camp of Pirna the day after tomorrow, provided that Prince Henry does not obstruct us.

Prince Henry is at Maxen; he also has a corps at Sedlitz behind Pirna in order to sustain the Sonnenstein, which is the citadel of that town.

General Dombasle should arrive here the day after tomorrow. Then, we shall have all our forces assembled. We count on his bringing a strong detachment to this army on the Elbe; it will be difficult to make any solid conquests without such reinforcement.

From me, you also know about our French armies, which are now at Kassel and Wesel on this side of the Rhine.

Maréchal de Belleisle has not responded to my request. However, Monsieur de Crémilles has replied that it is painful for him to see the seed of jealousy between Montazet and myself. His reply is to the effect that I should not have written what I did in the letter that he received from me. He did not believe that such a letter should have been addressed to him because he had never thought that two officers sent into a foreign army would be obliged to be subordinate to one another. Such is the subterfuge which ministers employ; to avoid contradiction, they lie to themselves. Meanwhile, do not speak to anyone about French business. There are those who wish to continue to maintain those certain orders, which I have demanded be revoked; in this matter, I do not wish that any person be able to cite against me anything that I have said.

I embrace you, my dear friend, with all my heart.

The army of Marshal Daun marched into Lusatia and then towards Meissen. Although that thrust miscarried, the two armies came into close geographical contact. From 5 September, Daun was in a strong position at Stolpen just across the Elbe from the Reichsarmee at Struppen. In these circumstances it is probable that Boisgelin and St Paul were able occasionally to meet and talk so that no further letters were exchanged this year.

Appendix II

Nominal Contributions of the various Circles to The Army of Execution of the Holy Roman Empire (according to the mobilisation of 1757)

Circle or District	Cavalry	Infantry
Austria[1]	7,566	16,521
Burgundy[2]	3,965	8,124
Lower Rhine	1,800	8,121
Franconia	2,940	5,706
Bavaria	2,400	4,482
Swabia	3,965	8,121
Upper Rhine	2,473	8,559
Westphalia[3]	3,963	8,124
Upper Saxony[4]	3,965	8,121
Lower Saxony[5]	3,963	8,121
Totals	**37,000**	**84,000**

The army was further to include: an artillery train of 56 3-pounder cannon, 10 24-pounder siege guns and 10 100-pound mortars; an engineer corps; and transport.

Leaving aside those contingents noted above where unusual circumstances applied, the Army of Execution was as follows:

1 The Austrians supplied a separate corps under the command of Count Serbelloni which assembled in Bohemia.

2 The Burgundian Circle included the Austrian Netherlands. Initially those regiments were attached to the French Army in Westphalia, later the Corps of General Dombasle joined the Combined Army.

3 The contest between His Britannic Majesty and France was largely fought out in Westphalia and would account for some reduction in the contributions from that Circle.

4 Upper Saxony was largely under the control of the Prussians.

5 Lower Saxony included the States of His Britannic Majesty and his allies. These were at war with France allied to Prussia. The Circle was, therefore, unable or unwilling to supply contingents to the Reichsarmee which was allied to France against Prussia. It must be emphasised, however, that a state of war did not exist between His Britannic Majesty and the Empire or the Austrians.

	NOMINAL		ACTUAL	
	Cavalry	**Infantry**	**Cavalry**	**Infantry**
Lower Rhine	1,800	8,121	1,241	6,255
Franconia	2,940	5,706	1,073	5,341
Bavaria	2,400	4,482	2,347	
Swabia	3,965	8,121	809	4,866
Upper Rhine	2,473	8,559	2,944	
Westphalia	3,963	8,124	1,529	
Totals	**13,941**	**43,113**	**3,123**	**23,282**

Appendix III

Strength Returns for the Various Contingents Serving in the Reichsarmee during May 1758

Infantry

Regiments (by Circle)	Strength				
	Nominal	Actual	Infantry Bns.	Gren. Coys.	Cannon
Lower Rhine					
Maynz (Wildenstein)	2,524	2,260	4	2	8x3pdr
Trier	1,200	1,088	2		2x3pdr
Lieb Regt. Köln	800	572	1	1	2x4pdr
Köln (Wildenstein)	800	559	1	1	2x4pdr
Palatine Guard	800	600	1	1	2x4pdr
Essern (Palatinate)	1,200	1,176	2	2	2x4pdr
Franconia					
Cronegk	1,940	1,796	2	2	4x3pdr
Ferentheil	1,940	1,834	2	2	4x3pdr
Varel	1,940	1,711	2	2	4x3pdr
Bavaria					
Bavaria (Pechmann)	1,766	1,373	3	2	6x4pdr
Salzburg	1,676	974	2	1	2x4pdr
Swabia					
Württemberg	1,090	984	1	2	2x3pdr
Fürstenberg	1,690	1,473	2	2	2x3pdr
Baden-Durlach	1,094	973	1	2	2x3pdr
Baden-Baden	1,690	1,436	2	2	2x3pdr
Upper Rhine					
Hessen-Darmstadt	889	821	1	1	2x3pdr
Pfalz-Zweybrücken	1,708	1,243	2		2x3pdr
Nassau-Weilburg	1,506	880	2	2	2x3pdr
Westphalia					
Munster (Elberfeld)	800	530	1	1	2x4pdr
Munster (Nagel)	800	469	1	1	2x4pdr
Paderborn (Mengersen)	800	572	1	1	2x4pdr
Saxony					
Princes of Saxony	1,277	1,218	1	1	
Saxe-Hildburghausen	144	135		1	
Totals	**30,074**	**24,677**	**37**	**32**	**58 guns**

Cavalry

Regiments (by Circle)	Strength		
	Nominal	Actual	Squadrons
Upper and Lower Rhine			
Palatine Cavalry	494	441	3, of 3 coys.
Palatine Dragoons	800	(800)	5, of 2 coys.
Franconia			
Bayreuth Cuirassiers	709	666	5, of 2 coys.
Anspach Dragoons	710	407	5, of 2 coys.
Swabia			
Hohenzollern Cuirassiers	601	569	4, of 2 coys.
Württemberg Dragoons	256	240	2, of 2 coys.
Upper Saxony			
Saxe-Gotha Dragoons	222	(200)	2, of 2 coys.
Imperial and Royal troops			
Széchenyi Hussars	1,017	(1,000)	6, of 2 coys.
Totals	**4,809**	**(4,323)**	**32**

Figures in parentheses are estimates.

Artillery

In addition to the 58 regimental cannon, as noted in the infantry list, the Reserve Artillery comprised:

Three artillery companies: 230 men
Pioneers: 20 men
Horse handlers: 180 men
Horses: 399

Cannon:

3-pounder – 17
6-pounder – 8
12-pounder – 4

Howitzers, 12-pounder – 4
Field forge – 1

Bridging Train

Pontoon company – 78 men
Drivers – 176 men
Horses – 436 horses
Pontoons – 30
Waggons – 30
Field forge – 1

Appendix IV

List of the General Officers of the Reichsarmee under the command of Field Marshal the Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken during 1758

Field Marshal:

Zweybrücken: Friedrich Michael Prinz von Pfalz-Zweybrücken, Upper Rhine Circle

Generals-of-Infantry:

Durlach: Prince Karl August von Baden-Durlach, Swabian Circle
Fürstenberg: Ludwig Egon Landgraf von Fürstenberg, Swabian Circle

Lieutenant Generals:

Cronegk: Friedrich Johann Karl von Cronegk, Franconian Circle
Drachsdorf: Heinrich Karl Freiherr von Drachsdorf, Franconian Circle
Kolb: Johann Ferdinand Balthazar Freiherr Kolb von Rheinsdorf, Franconian Circle
Wildenstein: probably Freiherr von Wildenstein, Westphalian Circle
Wittgenstein: Graf Wittgenstein (died April 1758)

Major Generals promoted to Lieutenant General during 1758:

Hohenzollern: Prince Josef Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, Swabian Circle
Rodt: Anton Friedrich Franz Engelbert Freiherr von Rodt, Swabian Circle
Rosenfeld: Michael Gottfried von Rosenfeld, Franconian Circle
Stolberg: Christoph Karl Prince von Stolberg-Gedern, Franconian Circle

Major Generals:

Essern: Joseph Graf von Essern of the Palatinate, Lower Rhine Circle
Ferentheil: Sylvester Christian von Ferentheil, Franconian Circle
Holnstein: Franz Ludwig Graf von Holnstein, Bavarian Circle
Nagel: Josef Marsil Freiherr von Nagel zu Loberg, Westphalian Circle
Varel: Georg Adam von Varel, Franconian Circle

Wolfskehl: Johann Gottfried Ignatius Frieherr von Wolfskehl, Franconian Circle
Würzburg: Karl Freiherr von Würzburg, Franconian Circle

Colonels promoted to Major General during 1758:
Augé: Johann Abraham David von Augé of Württemberg, Swabian Circle

Appendix V

A Partial List of the Field Officers Serving in the Reichsarmee during the Campaign of 1758

	Colonel	Lt Colonel	Major
	Staff		
	Churfeld	Drechsel	Hillier
	MacElligott		
	Widmann	Königsegg	
Saxon Attaché	Eggers		
French Attaché	Boisgelin		
		Infantry	
Lower Rhine			
Maynz (Wildenstein)	Gudenus	Brencken	
Trier	Colonel		
Lieb Regt. Köln	Cler	Steiler	Forstmeister
Köln (Wildenstein)	Kleist	Homburg	Klesit
Palatine Guard		Beldenbush	Forstmeister
Essern (Palatinate)	Hanxleben	Vischbach	Hohenhausen
Franconia			
Cronegk	Eptingen	Kerpen	Pez
Ferentheil			Fetzer
Varel			Schertel
Bavaria			
Bavaria (Pechmann)	Morawitzky		Schuch
Salzburg	Orbea		
Swabia			
Württemberg	Augé	Biedenfeld	
Fürstenberg			
Baden-Durlach	Holzapfel		
Baden-Baden	Steinsdorff		
Upper Rhine			
Hessen-Darmstadt	Stutzer		
Pfalz-Zweybrücken	Thoma		
Nassau-Weilburg	Bozheim		

	Colonel	Lt Colonel	Major
Westphalia			
Munster (Elberfeld)	Dencster	Donogo	Rump
Munster (Nagel)		Stauffenberg	Weyenhorst
Paderborn (Mengersen)	Kleist	Mengersen	Waldhausen
Saxony			
Kreisregiment	Riedersel		
		Cavalry	
Upper and Lower Rhine			
Palatine Cavalry	Wittgenstein		
Palatine Dragoons	Winckelhausen	Muller	
Franconia			
Bayreuth Cuirassiers	Redwitz		
Anspach Dragoons		Treskow	
Swabia			
Hohenzollern Cuirassiers	Hohenzollern	Eisenberg	Steinsdorff
Württemberg Dragoons			Brandenstein
Upper Saxony			
Saxe-Gotha Dragoons		Schmerzing	
Imperial and Royal troops			
Széchenyi Hussars	Vécsey		
Splényi Hussars	Eötvös		
		Technical Troops	
Engineers	Kollöllfel		Voss
			Jacquenot
			Pfister
Artillery			Grumbach

Appendix VI

List of General Officers serving with the Imperial and Royal troops in the Combined Army during the Campaign of 1758

General-of-Infantry-and-Cavalry:
Serbelloni: Johann Baptista Count Serbelloni

Generals-of-Cavalry:
Althann: Michel Anton Graf von Althann
Bretlach: Johann Franz Freiherr von Bretlach

Lieutenant Generals:
Bretlach, or Young-Bretlach: Carl Ludwig von Bretlach
Dombasle: Karl Franz Dombasle le Houx
Hadik: Andreas Hadik Graf von Futal
Macquire: Johann Sigismund Graf Macquire von Inniskillin
Schallenberg: Graf von Schallenberg
Trautmannsdorff: Franz Karl Graf von Trautmannsdorff

Major General promoted to Lieutenant General during 1758:
Esterházy: Nicolaus Count Esterházy

Major Generals:
Berlichingen: Johann Friedrich Freiherr von Berlichingen
Campitelli: Josef Ritter von Campitelli
Courcy von Anspach, or Old-Courcy: Peter Graf Courcy formerly Colonel-Commandant of CR Anspach
Feuerstein: Andreas Leopold Freiherr Feuerstein von Feuersteinburg
Gaisruck: Rudolph Karl Graf Gaisruck
Guasco: Peter Alexander Graf Guasco
Kleefeld: Wenzel Mathias Knoget von Kleefeld
Luzinsky: Gabriel Georg von Luzinsky
Mitrowsky: Maximilian Joseph Freiherr von Mitrowsky

Mufling: possibly Philipp Freiherr von Müffling
Neuhoff: Johann Partini von Neuhoff
Ujházy: Johann Franz von Ujházy

Colonels promoted to Major General during 1758:
Browne: Philipp Graf Browne de Camus, formerly Colonel-Commandant of IR Wallis
Courcy di Savoy, or Young-Courcy: Joachim Pantelon Graf Courcy, formerly Colonel-Commandant of DR Savoyen
Lobkowitz: Carl Joseph Prince von Lobkowitz formerly Colonel-Commandant of CR Stampach
Ried: Joseph Heinrich Freiherr von Ried, formerly Colonel-Commandant of Gradiscaner Grenz
Riethdesel: probably Georg Friedrich Freiherr von Riedesel, formerly Colonel-Commandant of CR Anhalt-Zerbst
Sulkowski: Franz Prince Sulkowski formerly Colonel-Commandant of IR Young-Colloredo
Voghera: August Marchese Voghera, formerly Colonel-Commandant of CR Bretlach

Appendix VII

A Partial List of the Field Officers serving with the Imperial and Royal Troops in the Combined Army during the Campaign of 1758

Regiment	Colonel	Lt Colonel	Major
		Infantry	
Salm	Prinz zu Salm	Bettendorff	
Gyulai	Gernerth		Bermida
Young-Colloredo	Stein	Ortner	
Platz	Hussey		
Marschall	Seckendorff		
Blue Würzburg	Moser	Nassau	Müller
Sincére	Sincére, Bibow	Nugent	
Lothringen	Ferraris	Schollheim	
Los Rios	Murray		
Ligne	Spittal		
Saxe Gotha	Navarro		
Arberg	Merode		
		Cavalry	
Savoyen	Berlichingen		Laisser
Pálffy	Berchfold		
Liechtenstein	Prinz von Liechtenstein		
Portugal	Colloredo-Mells		
Trautmannsdorff	Roth		
Old Modena	Pankovsky		
		Light Infantry	
Gradiscaner	Ried	Trebinja	
Otocaner		Dittrich	
Suluiner	Vukassovich		Passe
Oguliner	Losy		
Liccaner		Worbeau	
		Hussars	
Baranyay	Orozy	Sprunk	Graeven
Palatinal	Török		
Hadik	Kamárony	Nostrowsky	Prasse

Regiment	Colonel	Lt Colonel	Major
Széchenyi*	Vécsey*	Getrich*	
Splényi*	Eötvös*	Blesnic*	
		Technical Troops	
Artillery			Grumbach*
		Others	
	Scheitz		

Units and officers marked with an asterisk were serving with the Reichsarmee.

Appendix VIII

Strength Returns for the Imperial and Royal Army Corps at Laun, May 1758

Infantry

	Strength				Artillery
Regiment	**Nominal**	**Actual**	**Bns.**	**Gren. Coys.**	**Pieces**
IR Salm	1,910	1,637	2	2	4
IR Gyulai	1,890	1,528	2	2	4
IR Young-Colloredo	1,880	1,761	2	2	4
IR Platz	1,912	1,637	2	2	4
IR Marschall	1,938	1,747	2	2	4
IR Blue Würzburg	1,040	1,035	1	2	2
IR Sincére	1,912	1,871	2	2	4
Totals	**12,482**	**11,216**	**13**	**14**	**26**

Cavalry

	Strength			
Regiment	**Nominal**	**Actual**	**Sqns.**	**Elite Coys.**
DR Savoyen	1,016	1,092	5	1
CR Pálffy	1,017	1,062	5	1
CR Bretlach	1,017	982	5	1
DR Liechtenstein	1,016	1,062	5	1
CR Portugal	1,017	1,018	5	1
CR Trautmannsdorff	1,017	1,028	5	1
CR Old Modena	1,017	966	5	1
Totals	**7,117**	**7,210**	**35**	**7**

Light Infantry

	Strength		
Regiment	**Nominal**	**Actual**	**Bns.**
Gradiscaner	523	548	1
Otocaner	1,460	1,457	3
Suluiner	1,500	1,544	3
Oguliner	990	1,018	2
Liccaner	950	951	2
Totals	**5,423**	**5,518**	**11**

Hussars

	Strength		
Regiment	**Nominal**	**Actual**	**Sqns.**
Baranyay	1,000	1,208	5
Palatinal	1,000	846	5
Hadik	1,000	1,182	5
Totals	**3,000**	**3,236**	**15**

Artillery

369 Men
250 Draught Horses
18 Heavy Cannon and Howitzers
12 Light Cannon

Appendix IX

Distribution of the Artillery amongst the Infantry of the Imperial and Royal Army and that of the Empire in the Combined Army during 1758 under the Command of General-Field-Marshal-in-Chief Prinz Friedrich von Pfalz-Zweybrücken

Major General Anton von Feuerstein commanding the artillery

FIRST LINE
Imp. and Royal Troops
4x12pdr
2Howitzers
1st Bn. Salm
2x6pdr
2x3pdr
2nd Bn. Salm
4x3pdr
1st Bn. Colloredo
2x3pdr
2x6pdr
2nd Bn. Colloredo
2x3pdr
2 Howitzers
Troops of the Empire
1st Bn. Maynz
4x3pdr
2nd Bn. Maynz
4x3pdr
3rd Bn. Maynz
4x3pdr
Palatine Guard
4x3pdr
1st Bn. Essern
4x6pdr
2nd Bn. Essern
4x3pdr
1st Bn. Bavarian
4x3pdr
2nd Bn. Bavarian
4x3pdr
3rd Bn. Bavarian
4x3pdr
1st Bn. Salzburg
2 Howitzers
2x3pdr
2nd Bn. Salzburg
Imp. and Royal Troops
2x6pdr
2x3pdr
Blue Würzburg
4x3pdr
1st Bn. Platz
2x3pdr
2x6pdr
2nd Bn. Platz
Troops of the Empire
2 Howitzers
4x12pdr

SECOND LINE
Imp. and Royal Troops
2x3pdr
1st Bn. Marschall
2x3pdr
2nd Bn. Marschall
2x3pdr
Troops of the Empire
Trier
2x3pdr
Baden-Durlach
2x3pdr
1st Bn. Baden-Baden
2x3pdr
2nd Bn. Baden-Baden
2x3pdr
1st Bn. Cronegk
2x3pdr
2nd Bn. Cronegk
2x3pdr
1st Bn. Zweybrücken
2x3pdr
2nd Bn. Zweybrücken
2x3pdr
Nassau-Weilburg
2x3pdr
Hessen-Darmstadt
2x3pdr
1st Bn. Fürstenberg
2x3pdr
2nd Bn. Fürstenberg
2x3pdr
Württemberg
2x3pdr
Imp. and Royal Troops
1st Bn. Sincére
2x3pdr
2nd Bn Sincére
2x3pdr

RESERVE ARTILLERY
Imp. and Royal Troops
2 Howitzers
2x12pdr
4x6pdr
6x3pdr
Troops of the Empire
2 Howitzers
6x6pdr

HUSSARS AND CROATS
Imp. and Royal Troops
No artillery

RESERVECORPS
Imp. and Royal Troops
2x3pdr
1st Bn. Gyulay
2x3pdr
2nd Bn. Gyulay
Troops of the Empire
2x3pdr
Nagel
2x3pdr
Wildenstein
2x3pdr
Elberfeld
2x3pdr
Köln Lieb Regt.
2x3pdr

EXTRACORPS
Troops of the Empire
1x3pdr
Mengersen
1x3pdr

Summary Table

	Imperial and Royal Artillery				Artillery of the Empire				
	3-pdr	**6-pdr**	**12-pdr**	**Hows.**	**3-pdr**	**6-pdr**	**12-pdr**	**Hows.**	**Totals**
First Line	18	8	4	4	34	4	4	4	80
Second Line	10				26				36
Reserve	6	4	2	2	6			4	24
Reserve Corps	4				10				14
Extra Corps					2				2
Totals	**38**	**12**	**6**	**6**	**78**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**156**

Appendix X

Capitulation of the Fortress of Sonnenstein made in the names of Lieutenant-General Graf Macquire on the one hand and the Commandant, Colonel von Grape, on the other, 5 September 1758

1) Any deserters from the Imperial and Royal Army who are discovered in the garrison will be pardoned and well treated.
Accepted.

2) All hostilities will cease.
Avowedly so.

3) All officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers may keep their private effects.
Granted.

4) The garrison, accompanied by the music of fife and drum, will march out with shouldered muskets through the gate in the ravelin and onto the glacis, at which place they will lay down their arms and surrender themselves up as prisoners of war; however, the baggage of the officers will be sent somewhere else in Saxony under a flag of truce.
Agreed.

5) The officers request to retain their side arms.
Admitted.

6) All munitions and provisions are to be handed over; and all mines will be pointed out.
Agreed, however, any moneys in the war chest, together with other equipment, must be listed.

7) The officers request the free use of teams of horses to transport their baggage and families to the garrison at Krems and the distribution of rations for the journey.
Granted in respect of the teams of horses; the remainder will depend on the discretion of higher authority.

8) If the officers give their parole, it is asked that any requests for leave should be granted.
At the discretion of higher authority.

9) One officer should be permitted to go to Prince Henry to inform him of the capitulation.
Also at the discretion of higher authority.

10) Following the signing of the capitulation, the gate in the ravelin and the Main Gate may be occupied by troops of the Imperial and Royal army.
Good.

11) As soon as the points in the capitulation are ratified, hostages will be exchanged.
Agreed.

12) The sick and wounded are to be tended in hospital at the expense of His Majesty the King of Prussia, under the care of the surgeons of the garrison.
Granted.

Such will be done at the fortress of Sonnenstein,
5th September 1758
Johann, Graf Macquire, Lieutenant General
Jacob Heinrich von Grape, Commandant

Source: H.M. Lange, *Danziger Beytrage* Vol.V, pp. 653-655; translated A. Sharman.

Appendix XI

Dispersal of the Reichsarmee, and Imperial and Royal forces attached thereto, into winter quarters 1758

Infantry

General	Lt. General	Maj. General	Station	Bns.	Gren. Coys.	Regiment
			Oelsnitz	1	1	Salm
		Campitelli	Asch	1	1	Salm
	Macquire	Mufling	Plauen	1	1	Gyulai
		Neuhof	Hof	1	1	Gyulai
			Schauenstein	1	2	Blue Würzburg
		Browne	Helmbrechts			
	Esterházy		Lichtenberg			
			Adorf	1	1	Young-Colloredo
			Naila	1	1	Young-Colloredo
			Schwarzenbach	1	1	Maynz
			Wallenfels	1		Maynz
	Kolb		Coburg			
		Guasco	Kronach	1		Maynz
			Ob & Unt Rodach	1	2	Maynz
			Neuhaus	2		Trier
			Schalkau	1	1	Köln
			Eisfeld	1	1	Köln
		Nagel	Meiningen			
			Striedorf	1	1	Köln
			Schmalkalden	1	1	Köln
			Suhl	1	1	Köln
			Schwarzenbach	1	2	Würtemberg
	Rosenfeld		Waldassen	1	1	Bavaria
			Tirschenreuth	1	1	Bavaria
			Konradsreuth	1	1	Bavaria
			Kemnath	2	2	Salzburg
		Holnstein	Kloster Sponfart			
			Eschenbach	1	1	Palatine Garde
			Graffenreuth	1	1	Essern
		Essern	Thumbach	1	1	Essern
			Redwitz	1	1	Fürstenberg
			Wunsiedel	1	1	Fürstenberg

General	Lt. General	Maj. General	Station	Bns.	Gren. Coys.	Regiment
Fürstenberg	Stolberg	Augé	Kulmbach			
			Weissenstadt	1	1	Baden-Durlach
			Goldcronach	1	1	Baden-Baden
			Berneck	1	1	Baden-Baden
			Burtonstadt	1		Nassau-Weilburg
			Zeula	1		Zweybrücken
			Issling	1		Zweybrücken
Durlach			Coburg			
			Lichtenfels	1	1	Hessen-Darmstadt
			Staffelstein	1	1	Varel
			Doringstadt	1	1	Varel
		Varel	Ebern			Saxon Contingents
			Hallstadt	2	2	Ferentheil
			Baunach	1	2	Cronegk
			Zapendorf	1		Cronegk

Cavalry

General	Lt. General	Maj. General	Station	Sqns.	Regiment
			Oberpfalz	6	Savoyen
	Trautmannsdorff		Sulzbach		
Althann			Amberg		
		Voghera	Weyden		
			Morgau	3	Palatine Circle
			Nürnberg	6	Liechtenstein
	Liechtenstein		Herschbruck		
		Panofsky	Velden	3	Old-Modena
			Bielsock	3	Old-Modena
			Anspach	6	Trautmannsdorff
		Lobkowitz	Schwabach		
	Schallenberg		Nürnberg		
		Riethdesel	Massfeld		
			Salzungen	5	Palatine Dragoons
			Schwarza	1	Saxon Contingents
			Kühndorf	1	Württemberg
		Old-Courcy	Romhild		
			Hildburghausen	4	Hohenzollern
			Neustadt an der Saale	5	Bayreuth
			Schweinfurt	5	Anspsach
		Young-Courcy	Gebsattel		
Bretlach			Stifte Eberach		
	Young-Bretlach		Rothenberg an der Tauber	6	Bretlach

Artillery and Train

Artillery at Nürnberg
Munitions at Forchheim
Staff at Fürth
Pontoons at Eger
Baggage Train at Cadolzburg in Anspach
Hospital at Langenzenn

Source: H. Martin Lange, extracted from *Danziger Beytrage*, Vol.VI, pp.375-379

Appendix XII

Army of the King of Prussia in Saxony at the Beginning of 1758 under the Command of Prinz Heinrich

Infantry

Grenadier Bn. Bornstädt
Grenadier Bn. Young-Billerbeck
Grenadier Bn. Lubath
IR Kahlden (formerly Dessau) (2 Bns.)
IR Puttkamer (2 Bns.)
IR Finck (2 Bns.)
IR Hülsen (2 Bns.)
IR Goltz (2 Bns.)
IR Knobloch (2 Bns.)
IR Lestwitz (2 Bns.)
IR Brandes (Fusiliers; 2 Bns.)
IR Bredow (Fusiliers; 2 Bns.)
IR Junkenn (Fusiliers; 2 Bns.)
IR Hessen-Cassel (Fusiliers; 2 Bns.)
IR Grabow (Fusiliers; 2 Bns.)
IR Salmuth (Fusiliers; 2 Bns.)
IR Saldern (ex-Saxon) (Fusiliers; 2 Bns.)
IR Hauss (ex-Saxon) (Fusiliers; 2 Bns.)
IR Kalckreuth (ex-Saxon) (Fusiliers; 2 Bns.)
Garrison IR Grolmann (2 Bns.)
Garrison IR Grape (2 Bns.)
Garrison IR Lange (3rd and 5th Bns.)
Freebattalion Mayr
Freebattalion Chossignon/Monjou
Freebattalion Wunsch

Cavalry

CR Prinz von Preussen (5 Sqns.)
Leibregiment zu Pferde (5 Sqns.)
CR Markgraf Friedrich (5 Sqns.)
CR Driesen (5 Sqns.)
DR Meinicke (5 Sqns.)
HR Székely (10 Sqns.)
HR Belling (5 Sqns.)

Principal Subordinate General Officers

Lieutenant General Schmettau (Commandant of Dresden)
Lieutenant General Hauss (Commandant of Leipzig)
Lieutenant Generals Driesen, Itzenplitz, and Hülsen
Major Generals Zieten, Asseburg, Finck, and Knobloch

Appendix XIII

Uniforms and Standards of the Reichsarmee in 1758

Regiments by Circle	Coat	Cuffs	Collar	Lapels	Tails	Metalwork	Waistcoat	Breeches
Upper Rhine								
Hessen-Darmstadt	D Blue	White	None	None	White	Tin	White	White
Pfalz-Zweybrücken	Blue	Red	Red	Red	Red	Brass	White	White
Nassau-Weilburg	Blue	White	White	White	White	Tin	White	White
Lower Rhine								
Maynz Wildenstein	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Brass	White	Straw
Trier	White	Red	None	Red	Red	Tin	White	White
Köln Lieb-Regt.	Blue	Red	Red	None	Red	Brass	White	White
Köln Wildenstein	D Blue	White	White	None	White	Tin	White	White
Palatine Garde	L Blue	Red/W	Red/W	Red/W	Red/W	Brass	White	White
Palatine Essern	L Blue	Red	Red	Red	Red	Brass	White	White
Upper & Lower Rhine								
Artillery	L Grey	Green	Green	None	Green	Brass	Green	Straw
Palatine Cavalry*	White	L Blue	L Blue	None	L Blue	Tin	Buff	Buff
Palatine Lieb-Dragoons	D Red	Black	Nobe	Black	D Red	Brass	Buff	Buff
Franconia								
Cronegck	D Blue	White	White	White	White	Brass	White	White
Ferentheil	D Blue	Red	Red	Red	Red	Brass	White	White
Varel	D Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Brass	White	White
Artillery	Blue	Red	Red	Red	Red	Brass	Red	Red
Bayreuth Cuirassiers*	Buff	Red	Red	None	Red	Brass	Red	Buff
Anspach Dragoons	White	L Blue	L Blue	L Blue	L Blue	Tin	Buff	Buff
Bavaria								
Bavaria Pechmann	Blue	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Brass	Straw	Straw
Salzburg	White	Red	Red	Red	Red	Brass	Red	White
Artillery	L Grey	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Tin	L Grey	White
Swabia								
Fürstenberg	White	Red	Red	None	Red	Tin	Red	White
Baden-Durlach	D Blue	Red	Red	Red	Red	Brass	White	White
Baden-Baden	D Blue	White	White	White	White	Tin	White	White
Würtemberg Inf.	D Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Tin	Yellow	Yellow
Artillery	Blue	Black	Black	Black	Red	Tin	Blue	White
Hohenzollern Cuirs.*	White	Red	Red	Red	Red	Tin	Buff	Buff
Würtemberg Dragoons	L Blue	Black	Black	Black	Black	Brass	Buff	Buff

Regiments by Circle	Coat	Cuffs	Collar	Lapels	Tails	Metalwork	Waistcoat	Breeches
Westphalia								
Munster Elberfeld	Blue	Red	Red	Red	Red	Brass	White	White
Munster Nagel	Blue	Red	None	Red	Red	Brass	White	White
Paderborn Mengersen	Blue	Red	Red	Red	Red	Brass	White	White
Artillery	D Blue	Red	Red	None	Red	Tin	White	White
Upper & Lower Saxony								
Prince of Saxony	D Blue	Red	Red	None	Red	Tin	White	White
Saxe-Hilburghausen	D Blue	Yellow	None	None	Yellow	Tin	White	White
Saxe-Gotha Dragoons	White	Red	Red	Red	Red	Tin	Buff	Buff

Notes: Blue = mid-blue, D Blue = drak blue, L Blue = light blue, Red/W = red with white border, L Grey = light grey, D red = dark red.
Units marked with an asterisk wore a black cuirass.

There is some conjecture about the uniforms won by the Reichsarmee. This table is a personal interpretation of information available to the author. Those who would follow the debate in detail should refer to the very detailed works R.G. Pengel and G.R. Hurt and of William S. Biles.

Grenadiers of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Bavarian, Swabian and Westphalian Circles wore brown bearskins with a metal front plate and a bag of facing colour; those of the Franconian and Upper Saxon Circles wore a mitre style metal front plate with a bag of the facing colour.

Horse furniture in facing colours with a fringe of white or yellow depending on whether metalwork was tin or brass.

Woodwork on artillery carriages: Franconia = red; Bavaria = grey; Swabia = yellow; Upper & Lower Rhine = dark blue; Wesphalia = blue.

Colours and Standards

There is even less information about the colours and standards carried by the Empire troops than there is of their uniforms, especially so in respect of the contingents from Maynz, Paderborn, and Bayreuth. The account given here must be considered with caution. Those who would seek more definitive information are again warmly recommended to study the works of R.G. Pengel and G.R. Hurt and of William S. Biles.

For the troops of the Reichsarmee, most of the Colonels' Colours and Standards were white emblazoned with the full arms of the relevant state; for the Franconian circle, the white flag bore the monogram FC. Being in the pay of the Emperor, the Palatine Lieb-Dragoon Regiment will have carried Austrian style standards.

Six representative standards are reconstructed as part of the plates section.

Grenadier of the Fürstenberg Regiment. (Becher Manuscript)
(Image used courtesy of Klassik Stiftung Weimar/ Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek/ Signatur: Q 419)

Grenadier of the Baden-Durlach Regiment. (Becher Manuscript)
(Image used courtesy of Klassik Stiftung Weimar/ Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek/ Signatur: Q 419)

Musketeer of the Kurtrier Regiment. (Becher Manuscript)
(Image used courtesy of Klassik Stiftung Weimar/ Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek/ Signatur: Q 419)

Kurmaynz Regiment Wildenstein. (Becher Manuscript)
(Image used courtesy of Klassik Stiftung Weimar/ Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek/ Signatur: Q 419)

IR Blue-Würzberg. (Becher Manuscript)
(Image used courtesy of Klassik Stiftung Weimar/ Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek/ Signatur: Q 419)

Kurköln Regiment Wildenstein. (Becher Manuscript)
(Image used courtesy of Klassik Stiftung Weimar/ Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek/ Signatur: Q 419)

Fürstenburg Regiment (ordonnance colour).

Baden-Durlach Regiment (colonel's colour).

Kurtrier Regiment.

Flags by Dr Lesley Prince © Helion and Company.

Kurmaynz Regiment Wildenstein.

IR Blue-Würzberg.

Kurköln Regiment Wildenstein.

Flags by Dr Lesley Prince © Helion and Company.